SCTC No. 17

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

FOURTEENTH REPORT

MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES, HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING, WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION AND DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Admission facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions technical and non-technical)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

December, 1970/Agrahayana, 1892 (Saka)

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C O R R I G E N D A

Fourteenth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Shri D. Basumatari—*Chairman.*

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4. Sardar Buta Singh
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*Elected on 22-4-1970 *vice* Shri Jaipal Singh died.

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30. Shri Man Singh Varma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri B. K. Mukherjee—*Deputy Secretary.*
2. Shri J. R. Kapur—*Under Secretary.*

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*Ceased to be Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha with effect from 2nd April, 1970 and re-elected on 19th May, 1970.

** Elected on 19th May, 1970 *vice* Shri B.D. Khobaragade who resigned from the Committee with effect from 27th February, 1970.

***Elected on 19th May, 1970 *vice* Shri Dayaldas Kurre who ceased to be Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha with effect from 2nd April, 1970.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fourteenth Report on the Ministries of Education and Youth Services; Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development and Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and the Department of Social Welfare—Admission Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions (technical and non-technical).

2. The Committee took the evidence of the representatives of the Ministries of Education and Youth Services, Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development and Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and the Department of Social Welfare and Planning Commission on the 13th July, 1970. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of these Ministries/Departments for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 3rd November, 1970.

4. A summary of conclusions|recommendations contained in the Report is appended (*see* Appendix XXXI).

D. BASUMATARI,
Chairman,

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

NEW DELHI;
December 8, 1970.
Agrahayana 17, 1892 (*Saka*).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. Constitutional Provisions

1.1. Education is the sheet-anchor of any programme for the uplift of the Backward Classes. So long as any class or section of the community remains educationally backward, it cannot be brought at par with the rest in the economic field. "One of the important social objectives of education", says the Education Commission in its Report (1964-66) "is to equalize opportunity, enabling the backward or under-privileged classes and individuals to use education as a lever for the improvement of their condition. Every society that values social justice and is anxious to improve the lot of the common man and cultivate all available talent, must ensure progressive equality of opportunity to all sections of the population. This is the only guarantee for the building up of an egalitarian and human society in which the exploitation of the weak will be minimized". That is why considerable emphasis has all along been placed on the spread of education among the Backward Classes in all programmes for their uplift and the makers of our Constitution, therefore, made it one of the directive principles of State Policy in Article 46, of the Constitution that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". The Constitution has also provided safeguards for the protection of the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against any injustice in the matter of establishment and admission to educational institutions and grants from State funds. Article 29 (2) of the Constitution reads:

> "No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution, maintained by the State, or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

Again Article 30 (1) of the Constitution says:

> "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

The underlying spirit of all these constitutional safeguards is that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities who suffer social injustices and are also socially, economically and educationally backward, shall be brought to the level of the rest of the advanced communities.

B. Role of the Central Government

1.2. Under the Constitution, Education, including University Education, subject to certain restrictions, is the responsibility of the States. The Union Government's responsibility is coordination of facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education, research, scientific and technical education. While deciding to include education in the State List, the Founding Fathers were anxious to safeguard the interests of higher education, including research and scientific and technical education. Accordingly, the following Entries relating to education are included in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution:

List I—Union List

63. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University, and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.

64. Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importantce.

65. *Union agencies and institutions for—*

(a) professional, vocational or technical training, including the training of police officers; or

(b) the promotion of special studies or research; or

(c) scientific or technical assistance in the investigation or detection of crime.

66. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions.

List II—State List

11. Education including Universities, subject to the provisions of Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I and Entry 25 of List III.

List III—Concurrent List

25. Vocational and technical training of labour.

The responsibility for the coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research, scientific and technical institutions, has been enjoined upon the Central Government by the Constitution.

C. Role of the University Grants Commission

1.3. The responsibility, as it relates to non-professional higher education, is largely discharged by the University Grants Commission. The allocation and disbursement of the grants to Universities at the Central level regarding this is being done by the University Grants Commission.

Another function of the University Grants Commission is to advise the Central Government or a State Government or a University on any question which may be referred to the Commission by the Central Government or the State Government or the University, as the case may be.

The Commission is empowered under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 to withhold grants if any University falls within a reasonable time to comply with any recommendation made by the Commission.

D. Position prior to the Constitution

1.4. The poor educational development amongst the Scheduled Castes had been due to the strong caste prejudices. The caste consciousness had been so deep-rooted in the country in the past, that even the ceaseless efforts on the part of a number of religious and social reformers like Budha, Mahavir, Nanak, Kabir, Ravidas, Dayanand, Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi and others had not been of much help in rooting out this evil.

1.5. The schools in ancient times were located in temples and the absence of right to enter the temples due to acute untouchability practised in those days, deprived these people of facilities to attend

schools. In some of the States in olden days, the society considered education of backward class children as a social offence. As a result, education of the Scheduled Castes, or otherwise called the depressed class people, was denied and they remained illiterate and backward throughout these years.

1.6. It was after the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the consequent formation of popular Governments in the then Provinces of India, that further impetus was given to the various welfare programmes undertaken for the Scheduled Castes, credit for which, no doubt, goes to the herculean efforts made by Mahatma Gandhi, who had made the uplift of the Scheduled Castes as one of the most important aims of his life. Mention must also be made here of the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who gave a jold to the Hindu society and made them realise the national importance to bring up the Scheduled Castes to the general standards in the country.

To achieve this object on a grand scale without violent revolution, it was realised that there was only one instrument, and one instrument only, that could be used and that was "Education".

1.7. Due to the inaccessibility and remoteness of the areas generally inhabited by the tribals, it was extremely difficult to establish contacts with them. Due to this and other inherent limitations, it was not easy to study the progress of education among them, prior to Independence.

There is no doubt that a few anthropologists, welfare workers, missionaries and officers posted in these remote areas, who maintained contacts with the tribals, have left valuable information about the conditions in which the tribals were living, but the information is rather scanty and does not give complete account of the conditions obtaining at the time.

1.8. The British Government in India also never thought seriously of taking any constructive and concrete steps for the educational, and for that matter, even social and economic, development of these people, the percentage of literacy amongst whom was as low as 0.7 in 1931, as compared to the general literacy rate of 8.3 corresponding figures of literacy amongst the tribal women being 0.2 per cent only as compared to the general female literacy rate of 2.3 per cent. Their policy had, generally, been of providing protection to the tribals through isolation, resulting in their exploitation at the hands of landlords, money-lenders, contractors and even Christian missionaries. All the steps that the Government undertook in these areas at that time were with a view to having a more

smooth administration than to ameliorating the condition of the tribals; and this state of affairs continued till after the attainment of Independence.

1.9. Credit must be given to the Christian missionaries as also to the Ramakrishna Mission for their laudable efforts made towards the spread of education amongst the tribals practically throughout India. Their work in this respect done for the hill tribals of Assam is particularly commendable.

1.10. In the ex-Bombay Presidency, apart from the work done by the private institutions, among which the Servants of India Society was prominent, practically no work was done prior to 1931. As a recommendation of the Committee appointed by the then Government of Bombay, in November, 1928, to enquire into the conditions *inter alia* of the aboriginal tribes, an officer was appointed in 1931 for watching the progress of the backward classes, including the tribals. Later, that Government also appointed a Special Enquiry Officer, Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., to report on the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes of the then partially excluded Areas in the Bombay Presidency.

1.11. In 1938, the Government of Orissa also appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. V. Thakkar, populary known as Thakkar Papa, to report on the Partially Excluded Areas. Unfortunately, due to the outbreak of Second World War, the recommendations of that Committee, which contained very useful suggestions for the spread of education amongst the tribals, could not be implemented. The State Government, however, opened a large number of primary schools in the Partially Excluded Areas, gave more scholarships and made arrangements for increasing the free supply of books and slates to the students of their hill tribes.

1.12. In the Central Provinces and Berar also an Officer on Special Duty was appointed in 1940 to investigate into the conditions of the aborginal tribes. The Officer on Special Duty, Mr. W. V. Grigson I.C.S., made useful suggestions for the spread of education amongst the tribals, resulting in increase in the number of primary schools for them Special hostels were also established and a scheme for granting scholarships to the tribal students instituted. Arrangements for mid-day refreshments for boys and girls were also made.

E. Position after the Constitution

1.13. There is no doubt that a considerable effort has been made after the commencement of the Constitution for the spread of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But a vicious circle, so to say, is at work. Because of poor economic conditions

they cannot improve their educational lot and because of poor educational position, they cannot improve their economic conditions. A number of steps have been taken by Government, besides making allocation of funds in the Five Year Plans, many other important schemes included in the programme for the expansion of education amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the opening of various types of schools—especially Ashram Schools, which are very popular with the tribals—award of scholarships, providing hostel facilities, opening of technical and vocational schools, providing stipends, books and stationery grants, boarding grants, mid-day meals, uniforms, etc. and other help to the students at various levels. In addition to these schemes, reservation of seats and relaxation in criteria for admission have also been provided for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the technical and other educational institutions under the control of Central and State Governments.

1.14. According to 1961 census, the percentage of literacy among the general population was 24 and, those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were 19.27 and 8.54 respectively. (See Appendices I & II).

CHAPTER II

ADMISSION FACILITIES

A. Medical Colleges

Reservations of Seats

2.1. The Committee have been informed by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning & Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Health) that at present, there are 95 medical colleges in the country with an annual admission capacity of over 11,500. Most of these medical colleges are under the administrative control of the State Governments and the rules for admission therein vary from State to State depending upon the policy adopted by each State Government concerned and the affiliating University.

2.2. The reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in medical colleges in the various States and Union Territories is as follows:—

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Reservation of Seats made for	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14 % (excl. seats reserved for Central nominees)	4%
2.	Assam	7%	12 %(Hills) 10 %(Plains)
3.	Bihar	8 %	7 %
4.	Madhya Pradesh	15 %	15 %
5.	Maharashtra	12 % (incl. Nav—Budhas) (excl. seats reserved for Central nominees)	12 % (incl. 4 for Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes)
6.	Mysore	15 %	3 %
7.	Delhi	15 %	5 %
8.	Pondicherry	11 %	5 %
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	11 %	5 %

1	2	3	4
10.	Gujarat	15 % both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
11.	Haryana	20 %	5 %
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	5 %	Do
13.	Kerala	5 %	Do
14.	Tamil Nadu	16 %	Do
15.	Orissa	10 %	Do
16.	Punjab	20 %	Do
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3 %	Do
18.	Himachal Pradesh	20 %	Do
19.	Rajasthan	5 %	Do
20.	West Bengal	Out of total admission capacity of 6 midica colleges which is 705, only 19 seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and 13 for Scheduled Tribe students. No reservation is made on percentage basis.	

In so far as the Central Government are concerned, seats in the medical colleges under the control of the Central Government are reserved for the Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes to the extent indicated below:—

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry.	Pondicherry Scheduled Castes	Seats 2
	Pondicherry Scheduled Tribes	1
	Open Sdheduled Castes	5
	Open Scheduled Tribes	2
		10 out of 65
2. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Scheduled Castes	15%
	Scheduled Tribes	5%
3. Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.	Scheduled Castes	15%
	Scheduled Tribes	5%

These concessions are also extended for admission to the seats reserved by the Government of India in the medical colleges in

various States for different categories of students, viz. those belonging to Union Territories|States having no medical colleges of their own, children of ex/deceased/serving personnel of the Armed Forces, children of India based staff serving in Indian Missions abroad, United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies, repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, Mozambique and other countries and students from Sikkim and Bhutan.

2.3. It has been stated by the Department of Health in a written note that:

"According to the information available in this Ministry, the following medical colleges do not provide reservation of seats for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students:—

S. No.	Name of the Medical Colleges
1.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, (Private Medical College).
2.	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh. (Private Medical College).
3.	Medical College, Jamshedpur, Bihar (Private Medical College).
4.	Christian Medical College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu (Private Medical College).
5.	Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana, Punjab (Private Medical College).
6.	College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh).
7.	Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh (UP).
8.	Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.
9.	Dr. V. M. Medical College, Sholapur (Private Medical College).
10.	St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, (Private Medical College).
11.	Medical College, Belgam (Private Medical College).
12.	Christian Medical College, Ludhiana (Private Medical College).
13.	Medical College, Sion, Bombay.

S. No.	Name of the Medical Colleges
14.	Medical College, Sewagram (Since assured to comply with this requirement).
15.	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Private Medical College).
16.	Medical College, Gulbarga.
17.	Medical College, Dewangere."

2.4. The Committee desired to know why there was no uniform reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the medical colleges of the different States. The representatives of the Department of Health has stated during evidence that, taking into consideration the variations in reservations in the medical colleges, the Ministry requested the State Governments and the Universities in September, 1969, to provide for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent suggested by the Ministry of Education, namely, 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. The Committee have been further informed that education, including medical education, is a State subject, and it is for the State Governments to follow this uniform pattern of 15 per cent reservations for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent reservations for Scheduled Tribes in such colleges.

2.5. Asked about the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the backlog is made good by the States in those cases in which the percentage of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been strictly followed in accordance with the Circular issued by the Government of India in September, 1969, the representative of the Department of Health has stated:—

> "If you or any other Member of this Committee can give any suggestion on this, I would try to implement it. But my own view is that to make up the backlog of Scheduled Castes/Tribes being admitted in some of the colleges, it may be a little impractical and difficult. But what we can do is to impress upon them that this is the norm that has been accepted by Government of India, and they should fall in line with it."

2.6. When asked whether the system of carrying forward the vacancies for three years, as is the case in services, will also be introduced for reservations in Medical Colleges to make good the backlog, the representative of the Department of Health has stated that "the suggestion will be forwarded to the State Governments as education is a State subject. We can only make a request to the State Governments and persuade them in every possible way to do that."

2.7. When asked whether any Central aid has been given to medical colleges in the States and whether it is not the Central Government's responsibility to see that the funds allocated are utilized for the education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the representative of the Ministry of Education has stated during evidence that the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, as also that of the Ministry of Health, is with regard to the general development of these communities in education and of overseeing the facilities that are provided for them. There is no money earmarked in the budget of the Ministry of Education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, although they have started doing something. Continuing he has stated:

> "We have now got a pilot project for the purpose of determining as to whether there is so much of wastage and so on. We are going to select areas where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concentrated. In quite a few areas we are going to study the cases to why so many persons are not admitted and why there is a drop out and so on and so forth. That is the only scheme that we really have. The rest of the schemes for which money is earmarked comes within the purview of the Department of Social Welfare. While we would do everything in power to help in the process of ensuring that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get their due share or even more than that, there is no question of earmarking money."

2.8. The Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Castes (Elayaperumal Committee) in their Report (1969) has observed*:

> "The data collected is an eye opener and reveals the surprising fact how the Government of India have failed in gaining the desired result by reserving seats for Scheduled Castes, even in Government Colleges. As an example Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, 20 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, 2 applications received and 2 students were taken in the year (1966-67). In the same year, in the Medical College, Rohtak 25 seats were reserved but only 2 applications were received and 2 were taken; in the Medical College Amritsar 30 seats were reserved, 4 applications received and 3 were taken, in H.P. Medical College, Simla 10 seats were reserved,

*Elayaperumal Committee Report, p. 208, para IV 28.

one application received but nobody was taken; in S.N. Medical College, Agra, out of 128 seats only 4 seats were offered to Scheduled Castes; in King George's Medical College, Lucknow only 3 per cent seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes out of 189 seats; in Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, out of 125 seats only 5 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes, while in College of Medical Sciences, Varanasi no reservation was made for Scheduled Castes. The most surprising thing is that in many Medical Colleges no reservation is made while in others the reservation made is so negligible as 3 per cent."

That Committee recommended* that:

"The Director of Harijan Welfare in States should be empowered by the respective State Governments to watch the number of seats reserved by the institutions and how it was implemented by them. And if the Director finds any irregularity he should take up the matter with Secretary, Department of Education.....If reserved number of students are not forthcoming from one State these seats should be allotted to Scheduled Castes students from other States willing to come there. In such cases capitation fee, if required, should be paid by the Government."

2.9. Complaints to the effect that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are charged capitation fees for admission to private colleges have been received by the Committee during the course of their study tours.

2.10. In reply to an Unstarred Question No. 1290, dated the 12th March, 1970, in Rajya Sabha, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development has admitted that eight medical colleges run by private agencies have been charging capitation fees.

2.11. The Committee note that there is no uniform reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Medical Colleges of different States. The Committee are also unhappy to note that out of 95 medical colleges in the country as many as 17 have not provided any reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee would like the Department of Health to take up with the State Governments concerned the question of providing a uniform reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the medical colleges in the country. The State

*Elayaperumal Committee Report p. 208, para IV 28.

Governments may be asked to impress upon the medical colleges which has not so far provided the requisite reservation, to fall in line. The Committee would also like the Ministry to set up a small cell in the Ministry to keep a continuous watch on the implementation of the scheme of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the medical colleges.

2.12. The Committee regret to note from the information furnished by the Department of Health that in none of the six medical colleges in West Bengal there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on percentage basis. The Committee are distressed to note that out of a total capacity of 705 in those colleges, only 19 seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and 13 for Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee would urge the Department of Health to take up the matter immediately with the Government of West Bengal and persuade that Government to fall in line with the rest of the States and prescribe the usual 1 per cent reservations for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in the Medical Colleges of that State.*

2.13. The Committee are in agreement with the Elayaperumal Committee that if enough number of students are not forthcoming from one State for the reserved seats, those seats should be allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from other States willing to come to that State. In such cases, capitation fees, if required, should be paid by the Government.

2.14. The Committee have noticed that eight medical colleges run by private agencies have been charging capitation fees from students seeking admission in those colleges. The Committee deplore the system of charging capitation fees from students and hope that Government would take necessary measures to see that this system is done away with.

Concessions regarding age relaxation marks etc.

2.15. The Committee have been informed in a written note furnished by the Department of Health that the following State Governments|Union Territories are giving concessions, as indicated below, to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in

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*At the time of factual verification the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works Housing and Urrban Development have stated as follows :

'From the last year, the Government of West Bangal have started to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes/Schduled Tribe students on percentage basis. During 1969—70, 15% of the available seats were reserved for such candidates. From the current academic session, the reservation is likely to be raised up to 15% for Scheduled Caste and 5% for Scheduled Tribe candidates.'

respect of percentage of marks required for admission to medical colleges:

Name of State/ Union Territory	Minimum perentage of marks required for general students	Minimum required for SC/ST students
Delhi	55%	50%
Andhra Pradesh	50%	40%
Madhya Pradesh	45%	35%
Maharashtra	45%	40%
Goa, Daman and Diu	45%	40%

2.16. It has further been stated in the above mentioned note:

"The Medical Council of India, which is a statutory body entrusted with the task of laying down the standards of medical education, has recommended that 45 per cent marks at the qualifying examination should be the minimum for admission to Medical Colleges. It is, however, noticed that in spite of the qualifying marks prescribed for admission by different States|Universities (in several cases it is higher than the minimum recommended by the Medical Council of India) admissions to medical colleges are generally made at a higher percentage of marks than the minimum prescribed. This is on account of keen competition for admission to medical colleges. As a result of this competition the difference between the actual marks up to which admissions are made and the minimum marks required for admission becomes very wide. Last year the Maulana Azad Medical College closed admission for general students at 62.72 per cent and for SC|ST students at 51.83 per cent.

The Central Council of Health considered this matter in their 15th meeting held in 1968. The Council recommended that necessary steps should be taken by State Governments to arrange for extra-coaching for SC/ST students so as to enable such students to improve their performance in the qualifying examination. This recommendation of the Council has already been brought to the notice of the State Governments|Union Territories.

The Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development is also giving concrete shape to the scheme for extra-coaching for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students. This matter is under active consideration."

2.17. The Committee invited the attention of the witness to the lack of uniformity in the standard of relaxation of marks required for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for admission to medical colleges, as is being followed by different States|Union Territories. On being asked to indicate whether any steps are being taken to ensure a uniform standard of relaxation, the representative of the Department of Health has stated during evidence, "being the policy of this Committee, we can request the State Governments once again to form uniform policy."

2.18. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Sixteenth Report for the year 1966-67 has made a pointed reference to this matter. The Commissioner has observed:

> "It has been noticed that a large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are not able to secure admission in engineering and medical colleges because they do not secure good marks in the pre-engineering and pre-medical examinations.
>
> One reason for poor results is that many of them in the science colleges are trained in in-sufficiently equipped and understaffed institutions. As a result, they often drop off before the examination. In one college, for instance, five of seven examinees dropped off at the pre-engineering or pre-medical examination. They confessed that the few months when they went through their course, it was not possible to cover a large part of it.
>
> It is felt that if such student voluntarily wish to remain two years in that class, and are fully mixed up with other candidates, they are likely to fare better in their examination. It is the belief of some Principals that, after this, these candidates would march shoulder to shoulder with any other candidate, and may even prove better.
>
> For this purpose, the Principals of the respective institutions can be authorized to retain for one year more such of the Scheduled Tribe candidates if, in their opinion, the boys are likely to do better in the next university examination. The Government of India should sanction scholarships in such cases for the additional year as well. This would not only ensure that the seats reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in technical colleges are filled up, but a better grounding in the basic sciences will make them better engineers or better doctors."

2.19. The Committee have noticed that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not getting their due share in the admissions to medical colleges, firstly, because resrvation for them is not based on population basis, and, secondly, students of these communities are unable to come up to the standard prescribed for general students. As a result, whatever small reservations have been made, are left unfilled. The Committee desired to know whether the Ministry would consider the question of lowering the standard for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and also whether Government would ensure that the seats which are reserved for students of these communities are actually filled. The representative of the Department of Health has stated during evidence that the minimum marks are fixed by the Universities which ar autonomous bodies and to ask them to take these categories of candidates irrespective of their marks being up to the prescribed minimum will be extremely difficult. She has added:

> "We have written to the State Governments that they should hold special classes for coaching and training the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students so that they can come upto that standard where they would be declared fit and pass in the examinations. These are some of the things we have done for ensuring that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys get admission into the medical colleges."*

2.20. The Committee note from the statement furnished by the Department of Health in regard to five States|Union Territory Administrations that there is no uniformity regarding concessions given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in respect of percentage of marks required for admission to medical colleges. Information in respect of other States|Union Territories has not been furnished to the Committee.

The Committee suggest that a uniform concession of 10 per cent marks should be given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students on the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students in the matter of admission by all the medical colleges in the country. The Committee recommend that all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, who have secured the minimum qualifying marks fixd for them, that is, after allowing 10 per cent con-

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*At the time of factual verefication the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works Housing and Urban Development have state as follows :

> 'The Scheme for the extra coaching of Scheduled Tribe candidates has been finalised and circulated to the State Government/Union Territories etc. for implementation.

cession in minimum marks fixed for the general students, should be admitted in the medical colleges. Such of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure marks equal to, or more than, the marks obtained by the last general student admitted should be treated as admitted against the general seats and not counted for the purpose of filling reserved seats by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Committee suggest that the cell recommended to be set up in the Ministry should also be charged with the duty of maintaining statistics of the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the different medical colleges.

2.21. The Committee commend the scheme for special coaching classes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students so that they can come up to the requisite standard.

2.22. The Committee are in agreement with the observation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that such of the weak Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students as are likely to do better in the succeeding year should be allowed to be retained for the second year and suggest that the Government of India should sanction loans|scholarships in such cases to be realised from the students after they have been successfully settled in life.

2.23. The Committee also suggest that where eligible students belonging to Scheduled Castes are not available, reserved seats should be given to Scheduled Tribes and vice versa.

Cases of unscrupulous persons getting admission in the name of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes

2.24. The Committee were given to understand that there had been cases of unscrupulous persons getting admission to Medical Colleges by producing false certificates claiming themselves to be Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Then asked about it, the Ministry, in a written note, have stated as follows:—

> "In the year 1964 some students not belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes managed admission to Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi by producing false certificates showing that they belonged to such castes/ tribes. On detection, their admissions were cancelled by the college authorities. However, on reconsideration, they were allowed to continue their studies since they had pursued their studies for over two years, but the concessions and benefits allowed to them as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students were withdrawn. They were also severely warned for their misconduct.

In order to avoid recurrence of such fraudulent admissions of non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to medical colleges in future, this Ministry issued instructions in February, 1968, to all State Governments and Principals of Medical Colleges to be vigilant about the genuineness of the admission of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students so that concessions/benefits intended for them are not taken advantage of by others.

Ten students secured admission to the following medical colleges in Rajasthan after getting themselves adopted by families belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes:—

1. S. P. Medical College, Bikaner	3 students.
2. R. N. T. Medical College, Udaipur	2 students.
3. S. N. Medical College, Jodhpur	5 students.
Total	10 students

The State Government expelled the students from the respective colleges whereupon some students went to Court to seek relief against the action. Their expulsion has since been stayed under Court's order, but the cases have not yet been decided. The State Government have, however, amended the rules of admission to medical colleges. Under the amended rules, 5 per cent of the seats are reserve for candidates born in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who may apply for admission on the basis of certificates to be produced to the effect from the prescribed authorities under the State Government."

2.25. During evidence, the representative of the Department of Health has stated that in order to ensure that this type of thing does not occur again, the Government of India have issued a circular to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations that they should accept only such certificates which certify that the holders thereof had been born in a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family and not in which a candidate claims to have been adopted in a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family.

2.26. The Committee enquired from the witness, what prevented the Ministry from initiating criminal proceedings against those unscrupulous persons who had obtained admission by producing false certificates. The representative of the Department of Health has stated before the Committee "the criminal proceedings cannot be taken by the Central Government. They can only be taken by the State Governments."

2.27. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eighteenth Report (1968-69) has stated:—

> "It is well known that now-a-days there is a great deal of competition for joining medical courses. In order to secure admission in these colleges, there have been complaints in the past about some unscrupulous persons getting admission in medical courses at the cost of bonafide Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students against reserved seats by producing false certificates."

The Commissioner has observed:—

> "Until and unless such cases are firmly dealt with, it will not be possible to check this tendency to deprive the legitimate claim of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

2.28. The Committee note that the Government of India have issued a Circular to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations that they should accept only such certificates, for admission to Medical Colleges against reserved seats, which certify that the holder has been born in a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family.

The Committee have no doubt that the tendency of getting admission to medical colleges against reserved seats by producing false certificates cannot be curbed unless some exemplary punishment is given to those who attempt to cheat by this unscrupulous means. The Committee, therefore, suggest that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should be asked to initiate criminal proceedings against the concerned persons wherever such cases come to their notice, besides cancellation of their admission etc.

B. Institutions for Training of Professional and Technical Personnel

(i) *Industrial Training Institutes*

2.29. As pointed out in the Government of India Science Policy Resolution, dated the 4th March, 1958, the wealth and prosperity of a nation depends on the effective utilization of its human and material resources through industrialization. The use of human material for industrialization demands its education in science and training in technical skills. Industry opens up possibilities of

greater fulfilment for the individual. India's enormous resources of manpower can become an asset, in the modern world, only when trained and educated.

Agreeing with the above policy, the Education Commission in its Report (1964—66) has stated:—

> "It is the task of the planner and the educator to foresee the needs of industry and to provide the appropriate training programmes on an adequate scale and at the required levels of quality."

2.30. In a written note furnished by the Department of Labour and Employment, the Committee have been informed that there are two types of training:—

(a) Training in engineering and building trades.

(b) Training in non-engineering trades for cottage and small-scale industries.

The aim of the training is to equip the trainees for suitable industrial employment. From August, 1966, the duration of the courses in engineering trades has been revised from 18 months institutional training followed by six months compulsory in-plant training to either one year or two years depending on the trades as given in Appendix III. There is no compulsory in-plant training in the revised courses. Duration of courses in all non-engineering trades is 12 months.

2.31. Admissions to both the engineering and non-engineering trades are made in August every year.

Minimum Qualifications for Admission

(a) The qualifications for admission for the engineering trades are given in Appendix III.

(b) The essential educational qualification for admission to the non-engineering trades like bleaching, dyeing and printing; book binding; bamboo work; cutting and tailoring; embroidery and needle work; hand composition and proof reading; weaving; manufacture of foot wear; manufacture of sports goods; preservation of fruits and vegetables; stenography, etc. is two classes below Matriculation.

(c) Applicants for training in Stenography should be Matriculate or one class below Senior Cambridge Certificate.

For admission to Stenography (English), however, pass in English is also essential. Besides, admission to Stenography (English) is based on an Admission Test.

Age

2.32. The candidates for training should ordinarily be between 15 and 25 years of age.

The upper age limit and the educational qualifications may be relaxed in deserving cases, provided the applicants are otherwise suitable.

Location of Industrial Training Institutes

2.33. The location of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres where these courses are taught is at Appendix IV.

Candidates are selected by Selection Committees formed for the purpose. In certain trades admission is made on the basis of aptitude tests conducted for the purpose.

Concessions

2.34. Trainees are given the following concessions while at the Institutes/Centres:—

(a) Free training;

(b) A stipend of Rs. 25 per month each to about 33—1/3 per cent of trainees;

(c) Free workshop clothing once every four months to those who have to work on or near moving machinery; and

(d) Free facilities for recreation and medical treatment.

Submission of Applications

2.35. Applications for admission to Training Institutes/Centres are to be submitted in accordance with the instructions issued by the State Director of Training in the State concerned.

DEPARTMENT TODAY

Special Concessions to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2.36. (a) *Reservation of Seats*: The reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of admission to the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres under the Craftsman Training Scheme in the various States is proportionate to their population in the respective State/Union Territory.

(b) *Stipends*: Such of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as are entitled to receive a stipend of Rs. 25 p.m. during the period of institutional training at the Industrial Training Institutes are given an additional amount of Rs. 20 p.m. each and those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees who are not awarded any stipend under the Craftsmen Training Scheme are given a stipend of Rs. 45. p.m. each by the Department of Social Welfare.

(c) *Hostel Accommodation*: Maximum facilities for free hostel accommodation are provided for the trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the I.T.Is./Centres. But this does not include free supply of food.

2.37. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eighteenth Report (1968-69) has observed that special efforts have to be made in some States/Union Territories, *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura for increasing the enrolment of Scheduled Tribe trainees in Industrial Training Institutes. Similarly, greater efforts are needed in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi to enrol more and more Scheduled Caste students in Industrial Training Institutes.

2.38. Asked to state the specific steps taken by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to enrol more and more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Industrial Training Institutes, the representative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has stated during evidence that they have set up a network of I.T.Is. all over the country. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in I.T.Is. are drawn on the basis of population. Statistics have shown that there is considerable improvement from 1968 to 1970. In 1968, the percentage of Scheduled Castes admitted was 12.17 and for Scheduled Tribes 2.17, total being 14.34 per cent. In 1970, the Scheduled Castes are 13.13 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 2.31, total being 15. 44 per cent.

He has further stated:—

> "The Central Government have advised the State Governments that they must fulfil the percentage on population

basis and have also requested them to improve further on the figures. Unfortunately, in many States, people do not respond very well and many of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes people do not get the benefit, especially in areas where there is less industrial concentration. There is some reluctance on the part of the boys also. Like the engineers and technicians, job opportunities for craftsmen are somewhat receding. Again, since last year, the prospect is much brighter than before."

2.39. In a written note it has been stated by the Department of Labour and Employment that in order to know the progress of the position of the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in the I.T.Is., they call for a monthly return in which the information from all the I.T.Is. in the country is received and consolidated in the office of the Directorate-General of Employment and Training.

Details regarding State-wise enrolment of the total number of trainees as well as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees as on 31st December, 1968 and 31st January, 1970 are given at Appendix V.

2.40. The Committee pointed out that in the year 1970-71 there were 34 seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and 11 for Scheduled Tribes in I.T.I., New Delhi, but none was taken and desired to know the reasons therefor. The representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence that there was a very large gap in the marks obtained by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates as compared to the last candidate admitted in the merit list. There is no minimum prescribed limit of marks. He has further stated:—

"New Principle has been brought into effect with effect from the current year. If the Scheduled Caste students apply against this reserved quota and get the minimum percentage marks at the admission test, they should not be compared with the students in the general list. As soon as they get the minimum percentage in the qualifying test, they should be admitted; that is the decision."

2.41. In reply to a question, it has been stated during evidence that while deciding the number of reserved seats, the number of candidates to be taken from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, the normal practice was to consider the Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who were coming in the normal merit lists. Then against the 20 per cent quota, this was set off. This used to be the practice. Now, since this year, they have suggested to the institutions to reconsider this and agree to have 20 per cent over and above the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who qualify at the merit list stage.

Two coaching-cum-Guidence Centres, one at Jabalpur and the other at Madras have started functioning to provide special guidance facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants on the live register of Employment Exchanges. Two more such Centres—one at Kanpur and the other at Delhi—are in the process of being set up.

These Coaching-cum-Guidence Centres will concentrate on confidence building, training of applicants registered for Class III jobs, career advising and dissemination of occupational information. Psychological tests will be conducted to assess their interests, aptitudes and intelligence. Intensive follow-up work will also be taken up for the candidates in respect of vacancies reserved for them.

2.42. The Committee understand that recently the Director General, Employment and Training, has launched a survey to ascertain the possible reasons as to why the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remained unfilled. The result will be utilised to prepare more useful guidance rules, and to cover up the gaps in improving the placements of these categories of applicants. *A Hand Book on Opportunities Available for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after Matriculation* is being brought out by the Director General, Employment and Training, for the benefit of these communities.

Individual attention is given to the candidates from these communities when they visit Employment Exchanges for seeking guidance. The Vocational Guidance Officers also give guidance to such applicants and their parents in groups. Efforts are directed to ensure that these candidates avail of the special facilities provided for them to the maximum extent.

2.43. The Education Commission in its Report (1964—66) has observed:

> "Despite repeated exhortation, it is unfortunately still widely felt that vocational education at the school level is an inferior form of education, fit only for those who fail in

general education and the last choice of parents and students. A concerted effort is needed by both Government and industry, through enlightened wage policies, vocational guidance and the education of public opinion, to promote for status and value of the skilled craftsman and technician."

2.44. The Committee note that the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of admission to the Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme in the various States are proportionate to their population in the respective States/Union Territories. The Committee also note that the selection of candidates for Industrial Training Institutes is made by a Selection Committee formed for the purpose. The Committee suggest that one of the prominent members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the area or the local Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe M.L.A. or M.P., as the case may be, should be associated with the Selection Committees formed for the purpose.*

2.45. The Committee note that the Central Government have advised the State Governments that they must fulfil the percentages of reservations of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in Industrial Training Institutes, on population basis and that they have also requested the State Governments to improve further on these figures. The Committee hope that there will be progressive improvement in the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Industrial Training Institutes in future.

2.46. The Committee commend the new principle that has been introduced with effect from the current year, namely, that if the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get at least the minimum prescribed percentage of marks at the admission test, they should be admitted in the reserved quota and they should not be compared with the students in general list. The Committee feel that this decision, although belated, would enable a large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to gain admission in Industrial Training Institutes.

2.47. The Committee are distressed to note from the statement showing the number of trainees on roll and number of Scheduled

*At the time of factual verification the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation have stated as follows:

'Members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are already on the Selection Committee of the Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsman Training Scheme.'

Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them under the Craftsmen Training Scheme that while there has been improvement in some States, the position in some other States continues to be bad. The Committee feel that greater efforts are required to be made in the matter and they would desire that the enrolment position should be reviewed periodically and there should be a permanent agency to watch the progress.

2.48. The Committee hope that the Department of Labour and Employment, in consultation with the Departments of Social Welfare and Industry, will make concerted efforts, as suggested by the Education Commission, through enlightened wage policies, vocational guidance and education of public opinion, to promote status and value of the skilled craftsmen and technicians so that more and more Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take up these jobs. The Committee desire that this task should be entrusted to the Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres. The Committee also desire that more such Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres should be started, particularly in the areas having concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

(ii) *Apprenticeship Training in Industry*

2.49. The Committee have been informed by the representative of the Department of Labour and Employment during evidence that apart from I.T.Is. there is apprenticeship programme. In a written note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that the trainees in the I.T.Is., after completion of one or two-year courses may be engaged by employers for apprenticeship training in the designated trades. Such trainees are given full credit of the period spent in the I.T.Is. and they are required to undergo training in industry only for the remaining period of apprenticeship. The total period of apprenticeship in the designated trades is three or four years, depending on the trade. Those who successfully complete apprenticeship training are awarded the National Apprenticeship Certificates by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades after they pass the All India Trade Test. National Apprenticeship Certificates are of higher grade than National Trade Certificates and are also recognised for purposes of recruitment to the subordinate posts and services under the Central Government in the appropriate field.

2.50. The rates of stipend during apprenticeship training are as under:

	In Establishments located within the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.	In Establishments located at places other that the cities of Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.
During the first six months of training .	Rs. 50 p.m.	Rs. 40 p.m.
During the next six months of training .	Rs. 60 p.m.	Rs. 50 p.m.
During the second year of training . .	Rs. 70 p.m.	Rs. 60 p.m.
During the third year of training .	Rs. 80 p.m.	Rs. 70 p.m.
During the fourth year of training . .	Amount equal to wages as skilled workers paid by employer to a person who has completed 3 years apprenticeship in a designated trade or Rs. 90 p.m. whichever is higher.	Amount equal to wages as skilled workers paid by the employer to a person who has completed three years apprenticeship in a designated trade or Rs. 80 p.m. whichever is higher.

Ex-I.T.I. trainees going in for apprenticeship training receive stipends after counting the period of training undergone by them at the I.T.Is., *i.e.* weightage is given for the period of their institutional training in determining the rate of stipend.

2.51. On the 27th August, 1970, the following Unstarred Question No. 4153 by Shri Rajendra Barua, M.P. on the stipends to trainees of Industrial Training Institutes was asked and answered in Lok Sabha:

QUESTION

"Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pelased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very meagre amounts are paid as stipends to trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the amounts of stipends payable to the trainees keeping in view the abnormal incerase in the cost of living; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

The Minister of Labour & Rehabilitation (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, 33 per cent of trianees at the Industrial Training Institutes are paid stipends (means-cum-merit scholarship) of Rs. 25 per month each. All Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees are paid stipend of Rs. 45 per month.

(b) & (c). The question of enhancement of the rate of stipend, admissible to the trainees, was examined in consultation with the State Governments and it was decided that owing to financial stringency, the proposal may be kept in abeyance.

Subsequently a scheme of merit scholarship was introduced with effect from August, 1967, to improve the quality of training. Acording to this scheme, scholarship at Rs. 15 per month per trainee is paid to 4 per cent of trainees on roll.

The Financial control over the Craftsman Training Scheme has been transferred to State Governments with effect from the 1st April, 1969."

2.52. The Working Group headed by Shri M. R. Yardi, then Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in its Report (1967) has suggested:—

"There should be reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in almost all programmes for training of professional and technical workers such as nurses, *patwaris*, apprentices in technical trades, etc.

In order to improve the utilisation of seats reserved in technical institutions, it is desirable to associate a member from the Scheduled Castes with the Admission Board."

2.53. The Committee desired to know whether there were statutory provisions for reservation of seats and relaxations in criteria for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in technical and other institutions under the control of the Central Government. The Department of Labour and Employment has stated in a written note:—

"Under the Apprentices Act, 1961 apprentices are recruited by employers from the open market or from out of passed out trainees of I.T.Is. Employers have full discretion, subject to fulfilment of minimum essential conditions in respect of age, educational qualifications, etc. as laid down in the Act and the rules framed thereunder. The public Sector Undertakings generally follow the principle of reservation of training places (as in services) for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates."

2.54. The representative of the Department of Labour and Employment has further stated during evidence that the question of actual reservation in apprenticeship has been examined at great length. The Ministry of Law and other concerned Ministries have also been consulted. At the moment, the employers' organisations are not in a position to accept the recommendation. The Ministry of Law have advised that a fixed percentage cannot be prescribed by legislation now. They are persuading the employers and they have also advised the various public sector undertakings to provide for, and follow, the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in apprenticeships also. Statistics are being collected and, if necessary, Government may reconsider the matter and then see what further steps should be taken to ensure that a larger percentage is taken for aprenticeships from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2.55. Asked whether Government are considering any proposal for reservation of ten per cent of all seats under the scheme of apprenticeships training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Labour and Employment in a written note has stated:

"There is no such proposal now under consideration of Government, but executive instructions have been given to Ministries|Departments|Bureau of Public Sector Undertakings of Government of India to ensure adequate representation of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes on the Apprenticeship Training Programme" (*See* Appendix VI).

2.56. In the Eleventh Report of this Committee on the Action Taken by Government on their Fifth Report on the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment): Directorate General of Employment and Training—Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services,

the Committee have already considered the objections of the Government to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961 to provide for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Apprenticeship Scheme. The Committee have stated in that Report:

> "The Committee regret to note that the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law have not advised in favour of the amendment of the Apprentices Act, 1961, so as to provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all programmes for training of professional and technical workers, including apprentices in technical trades. No convincing reasons have been furnished to the Committee to justify this negative decision. The Committee do not think that there are any valid objections to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961 to achieve the desired purpose. The Committee feel that the amendment of the Act alone will ensure adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all programmes for training of professional and technical workers. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that early steps should be taken to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961, so that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may get their due share in such training schemes.
>
> The Committee would like to reiterate their above recommendation."

2.57. As regards reservation of seats in Central Engineering/ Technical Colleges, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have stated in a written note:

> "No statutory provision for reservation of seats and relaxation in criteria for admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students exists in case of institutions under the control of this Ministry. However, instructions, etc. issued to and regulations followed by the various educational institutions under the control of the Ministry in regard to admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are given below:—

(a) *Indian Institutes of Technology, Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras Kanpur and New Delhi*

> Twenty per cent of the seats in under-graduate courses in Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Bombay,

Madras, Kanpur and New Delhi are reserved for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes candidates. Admissions in the Indian Institutes of Technology are regulated by a common Joint Entrance Examination. Subject to their fulfilling the prescribed minimum qualifications and passing the admission test with minimum percentage of marks, candidates belonging to the aforesaid categories are granted admission in Indian Institutes of Technology.

(b) *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad*

The position in regard to Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, is similarly, *viz.*, 20 per cent seats are reserved for admission to both under-graduate courses in Mining|Engineering|Petroleum Technology and post-graduate courses in Applied Geology|Geophysics subject to their passing the admission test.

(c) *Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad and Calcutta*

Ten per cent of seats in Indian Institutes of Management, Calcutta and Ahmedabad are reserved for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes candidates subject to their fulfilling the minimum criteria fixed by these Institutes for admission to their post-graduate courses in Business Management.

(d) *School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi*

Degree and National Diploma Courses in Architecture:

Admissions are made on all India basis through selection on the basis of merits. Twenty per cent of seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to Degree and National Diploma courses in Architecture."

A list of Institutions (Technical under the control of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services where seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes candidates is given below:

1. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
2. Indian Institutes of Technology, Bombay.
3. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
4. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
5. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
6. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

7. Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.

8. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

9. School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.

2.58. The Committee noticed that only 10 per cent of seats in the Indian Institutes of Management. Calcutta and Ahmedabad, have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and asked the reasons for not providing for the usual 20 per cent reservation of seats for these communities in these institutions. The representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has started during evidence that the institutions at Calcutta and Ahmedabad are the only Central Institutions for the management education and facilities available therein are extremely limited as compared to the demands for admssion in the whole country. Further, these institutions are meant for the post-graduate study and the Master's degree course. For these reasons, the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at these institutions is 10 per cent. He has further stated:

> "As and when facilities for management education and training expand, the Government will consider the question of incrasing the scope of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The reasons for fixing it at 10 per cent at the present level is due to total inadequacy of seats for the management education."

2.59. The Committee note that while the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have advised the University and other educational institutions to provide for 20 per cent reservation in all technical/ educational institutions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they themselves have not been able to ensure 20 per cent reservation in some of the institutions which are under their control. For example, there is only 10 per cent reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for admission to the Indian Institutes of Management, Calcutta and Ahmedabad as against 20 per cent reservation for these communities in some of the other institutions under the Ministry. The Committee are not able to appreciate the reasons advanced for fixing the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these institutions only at 10 per cent. The Committee feel that limited number of seats for a particular course

is no ground for depriving the Schedulued Castes and Scheduled Tribes of their due shares in that course. The Committee hope that the Ministry would provide for 20 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institutes of Management, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

(iii) Engineering Colleges

2.60. The represnetative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has informed the Committee during evidence that the concessions for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to Engineering Colleges, which have been communicated to the State Governments and Engineering Colleges have been recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education. The All India Council's recommendation is 20 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in the Engineering Colleges. The students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be eligible for admission to the reserved seats in the technical institutes, if they attain the minimum standard without any reference to the gap between their marks and the marks of the last student admitted to the open general seats. Admissions are restricted to candidates who obtain certain minimum percentage of marks, and not merely the pass marks of a certain examination.

2.61. The Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Castes (Elayaperumal Committee) dealing with the subject of 'Admission in Medical and Engineering Colleges' has observed:—

> "The data collected in an eye opener and reveals the surprising fact how the Government of India have failed in gaining the desired result by reserving seats for Scheduled Castes, even in Government Colleges. As an example in the year 1966-67 in Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana, 71 seats were reserved, 23 applications received but only 18 were taken. In Delhi College of Engineering 38 seats were reserved, 45 applications received but only 27 were taken; in Engineering College B.H.U., and Bengal Engineering College, Howrah, there are 50 and 720 seats respectively but no reservation has been made for Scheduled Caste in both the Colleges; in the College of Engineering and Technology, Aligarh out of 120 seats no reservation is made for Scheduled Castes; in S.G. Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore, 36 seats reserved, 14 applications

received only 4 Scheduled Caste candidate have been admitted. In many of the Engineering Colleges no reservation has been made. Thus, it may be seen that in fact there is no Engineering College, or Medical College, which carry out the instructions from the Central Government in letter and spirit. In many of them the reservations made for Scheduled Castes is much below even the reservations made....In the 22 Engineering Colleges, from which replies were received only 226 Scheduled Caste students were admitted though the total number of seats in these 22 Colleges were 4734, while they are entitled for 710 seats according to the reservation rule. This is quite surprising and also clearly shows that the implementing authorities not only private but also the Government institutions are not at all carrying out the instructions from the Government in the matter of reservation and admission of Scheduled Caste students....What is required in the circumstances is that the colleges should be persuaded and the admissions should be watched in the matter of reservations for Scheduled Castes. Issuance of instructions will not lead anywhere."

2.62. In reply to a question whether the question of reservation of seats in Engineering Colleges was taken up with the authorities concerned, the representative of the Ministry of Eduaction and Youth Services has stated during evidence that the matter was taken up with the Engineering Colleges and the information received from the State Governments as also the Colleges in that the requisite reservation has been made.

2.63. The Committee desired to know the number of seats reserved, number of applications received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students actually admitted in the Engineering Colleges in each State|Union Territory during the last three years. The representative of the Ministry of Education said during evidence "we do not have uptodate information".

2.64. Asked whether the majority of the awards of scholarships for Scheduled Caste|Tribe students for post-graduate studies is for courses in Humanities and, if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that more and more students are encouraged to take up science and technical courses, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have said in a written note:

"The post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are awarded for study of recognised post-matric courses in the recognised institutions in India whether in field of science, technology or humanities.

The following steps have been taken to encourage the students to go in for technical engineering courses :

(i) A higher rate of maintenance charges has been provided for technical|engineering courses than in the degree| post-degree courses in humanities;

(ii) One failure is condoned in Engineering|Medical Courses;

(iii) Scholars on failing in academic courses of Arts|Science| Commerce are given scholarships if they want to go for any recognised professional course;

(iv) State Governments|Union Territory Administrations have been advised by this Department to provide coaching facilities to the weak students of these backward classes."

2.65. The Committee note that there is 20 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to Engineering Colleges. The Committee are concerned at the findings of the Elayaperumal Committee that the implementing authorities, both Government and non-Government Institutes, are not at all carrying out the instructions from the Government in the matter of reservation and admission of Scheduled Caste students. The Committee are unhappy to note that admission to Engineering courses is restricted to candidates who obtain cetrain minimum percentage of marks, and not merely the pass marks of the qualifying examination. The Committee recommend that for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, there should be 10 per cent reduction in minimum marks fixed for admission for general students, provided that the lower percentage prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination. The Committee also recommend that the maximum age prescribed for admission to Engineering Colleges should be relaxed by three years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) *Employment of Industrial Training Institute Trainees*

2.66. Asked to state if persons completing training in the Industrial Training Institutes have secured employment, the representative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has said before the

Committee that 61 per cent of the Industrial Training Institute trainees have been employed. In the engineering industry, since 1966 onwards, there has been a recession and some persons who were trained in those trades could not be absorbed.

He has further stated:

> "We are thinking of a new concept, *i.e.* self-employment formula, to give them further training so that with the help from the nationalised banks, they may start their own business. That aspect we are considering."

In reply to a question that the financial assistance would not be given if proper security is not there, the representative of the Ministry of Labour & Employment has stated:

> "That is why a decision has to be taken at the highest level so that on the basis of a scheme, credit will be given. This is a point under consideration."

In reply to a further question whether there is any Centrally Sponsored Scheme to give vocational training to those who are not qualified, the representative of the Ministry has stated "they follow certain curriculum laid down by the National Council. There are a few Industrial Training Institutes which are run by the Industrial Department, who take them and give them training in leather work, etc. Attention is now being given to the development of rural and some urban centres. Certainly, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are mostly living in rural areas, will get benefit out of it."

2.67. The Committee commend the scheme of self-employment being introduced by the Department of Labour and Employment for the employment of Industrial Training Institute trainees with the financial help from the nationalised banks without production of any security. They expect that there will be liberal flow of money and expert advice from the Department of Labour and Employment to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees to set up their own trade/industry. The Committee desire that the scheme should be given practical shape without any further delay.

2.68. The Committee note that attention is now being given to the development of rural and some urban centres. The Committee recommend that while doing so the Industrial Training Institute

trainees should be encouraged to set up their own small-scale workshops, industries or services needed in the community, on the self-employed, cooperative or community sponsored basis. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees should be actively encouraged to participate in them.

2.69. The Committee also recommend that training-cum-production centres should be set up by the Department of Labour and Employment and the Department of Social Welfare in the areas having a concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

C. Educational Institutions

(Other than Technical Institutions)

2.70. The Ministry of Education, keeping in view the special obligation placed on the Government of India by the Constitution to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to bring them up to the level of the more advanced sections of the community, and having regard to the fact that education is bound to be a potent factor in the uplift of students belonging to these communities, have requested all the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations *vide* their Circular letter No. D 7922|54-A.3, dated the 23rd November, 1954 (See Appendix IX) to give the following concessions to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, in the matter of their admission to educational institutions controlled by them:

(a) A distinct reservation of 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. The reservation can be inter-changeable, that is to say, if a sufficient number of candidates is not available to fill up the seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, they may be filled up by suitable candidates from the Scheduled Castes, and *vice-versa;*

(b) where admissions are restricted to candidates who obtain a certain minimum percentage of marks, and not merely the passing of certain examination, there may be a 5 per cent reduction for them, provided that the lower percentage prescribed does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination.

2.71. In December, 1955, the Ministry of Education issued another Circular letter No. F.33-11/55-AI, dated the 15th December, 1955 addressed to the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities to afford the above facilities to the students of these communities. This Circular

was issued to dispel any doubt that the previous Circular of 1954 might not have been brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities by the State Government|Union Territory Administrations.

2.72. In 1956, the Ministry of Education, with a view to giving all possible facilities to the students belonging to these communities and to enable them to gain admission to all types of educational institutions, including technical institutions, decided to allow relaxation in the maximum age limits in respect of the students of these communities for admission to the Universities and institutions which have prescribed such age limits and addressed another letter No. F. 38-70/56-AI, dated the 1st June, 1956, to (1) The Chief Secretaries of all State Governments (Parts 'A', 'B' and 'C' States) and (2) Vice-Chancellors (all Universities in India) requesting them that the maximum age limit for admission of students of these communities might be raised by three years.

2.73. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eighteenth Report (1968-69) has stated:—

> "Until and unless instructions issued by the Union Ministry of Education in the matter of reservation of seats and relaxation of admission criteria are actually given effect to, it will not be really posible to attract sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in the higher institutes of learning. From the nformation with us, it appears that jiwaji University, Gwalior, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, and Lucknow University are not giving these concessions to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

2.74. On the 22nd August, 1969, there was a question on the subject in Lok Shbaa by Shri Kartik Oraon, M.P. The question as well as the answer given by the Minister of Education & Youth Services are reproduced below:

> "USQ No. 4556. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state:
>
> (a) the total number of Graduates faculty-wise in various universities in the country belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to proceed with the planned development of education in the various communities in India having regard to the population of the various communities and the number of graduates from various communities, with a view to bringing about uniformity in the intensity of education in various communities?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R .V. RAO): (a) The 1961 census data gives the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe graduates in urban areas only. The number of graduates in rural areas as well as their faculty-wise break-up is not available.

The census data (1961) for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe graduates in urban areas is given below:—

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	5 405	1 018
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	629	66

The enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in universities and colleges according to type of education is, however, available. It is given in Appendix VII.

(b) As stated in the National Policy on Education, Government will strive to provide equality of educational opportunities for all classes of societies through (i) the provision of universal and free primary education for all children and (ii) through the spread of secondary and higher education as expeditiously as possible.

The Government of India, in the Department of SOCIAL WELFARE, have undertaken the following schemes for the education of backward classes:

I. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

(a) Post-Matric Scholarships: Scholarships are being given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Denotified, Nomadic,

Semi-nomadic Tribe and lower income group students to enable them to complete their education.

(b) Girls' Hostel: Special assistance is given to State Governments, Voluntary Organisations for setting up hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls.

(c) Pre-examination Training: Under the scheme the States are assisted to set up Centres for coaching Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for public service examinations, or for Class III (executive and ministerial) posts. Special coaching for I.A.S., etc., examination is also imparted at two regional centres at Allahabad and Madras.

(d) Welfare of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes: Ashram Schools and Sanskar Kendras are specially set up for children belonging to the Denotified Tribes to wean them away from their traditional anti-social tendencies.

II. CENTRALLY AIDES SCHEMES:

States are assisted to the extent of 60 per cent of the total expenditure in respect of grant of pre-matric scholarships, construction of school and hostel buildings, supply of books and clothing, establishment of Ashram Schools and serving of mid-day meals."

2.75. In view of the above question in Parliament, the Ministry of Education, in December, 1969, decided to collect the required information as per proforma given in Appendix VIII from the Universities and their Colleges annually.

2.76. The Committee wanted to know the action taken by the State Governments as also the Universities on the various requests made by the Ministry of Education to them regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The representative of the Ministry has said during evidence:

"Recently, in December, 1969 we prescribed a proforma, we have addressed it to the various Universities, requesting them to give us information. Replies have been received only from 23 Universities and all these are being compiled."

2.77. In a written note furnished by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, it has been further stated:—

> "A detailed statement giving the position of actual admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Universities/Colleges during 1969-70 will be supplied as soon as possible. However, a note regarding the position of reservation etc., in the Universities from which replies have been received so far is attached (Appendix IX). Information regarding Rural Institutes is also attached (Appendix X)."

2.78. The Committee enquired ho win the absence of any statutory provisions, that is, unless the Acts governing the Universities were suitably amended, it was possible to enforce the reservations of seats and relaxation of criteria for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in educational institutions. The Ministry of Education in a written note have stated:

> "The principal tool in the hands of the Ministry of Education to secure compliance with its instructions is to withhold, reduce, or stop the grants-in-aid due to the institution. This is not always practicable and has no application when grant-in-aid is not given. It is doubtful whether a statutory provision will help. Further Education is a State subject and, therefore, in the main State Governments will have to legislate on this."

2.79. During evidence the representative of the Ministry has stated "The necessity for amending the Acts to provide for reservations arises when the Universities do not respond. Since they have responded, there was no point in amendig the Acts. So far as Central Universities and technical institutions are concerned, they are administratively functioning under the Central control. They all have responded fully." He has further stated:

> "On the other hand, if we want to change the percentage of reservation we can always write to them and say that this may be done—otherwise, they all say, the Act does not provide for the change and they will not do it. Of course, these are the pros and cons of the whole question which have to be considered before the drastic step of making provision in the Act is resorted to."

2.80. Asked whether any directive was issued to the Universities in this regard, the representative of the Ministry has stated before the Committee, "Government has not yet given any direction to the

University Grants Commission on this matter. The University Grants Commission cannot issue direction to a University. That is the constitutional position." Clarifying the point further, he has stated:

> "They can't direct Universities to do this or to do that. All they can do is to withhold grants. There is the only provision in the Act of University Grants Commission saying that the Central Government might issue direction to it on a matter of policy. The need for it arises only when it is established that the Universities are not responding. I might say the Universities are responding or otherwise directive can be issued. Actually, Universities have reserved seats. There are various other factors which are responsible.....So far as stoppage of grant is concerned, that would not arise in the case of Central institutions because we have ensured that justice is done. In the case of State Governments, if you make a recommendation from the Committee side, we shall be glad to pass on that to the State Governments."

2.81. The attention of the Committee also been drawn to the proceedings of the Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held in 1969 by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao which recommended that:

> "There is no doubt that every student of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes admitted to an educational institution at the university stage received a scholarship. But very often, these students find it difficult to get admission in the institutions of higher education, for some reason or the other. This problem will, therefore, have to be investigated and the necessary measures taken to see that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who complete the secondary school and who desire to proceed further for higher education should get admission in suitable institutions, by relaxing the minimum requirements to some extent, is necessary."

2.82. The Committee regret to note that although reservation of 15 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 percent seats for Scheduled Tribes for their admission to educational institutions was provided by the Ministry of Education as early as in 1954, no concerted efforts were made by the Ministry to see that the reservation orders were actually implemented by the institutions concerned. The Committee are unhappy to note from the statement furnished by the

Ministry (See Appendix XIV) that even at present reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not provided by a number of Universities and that the statistical information asked for by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services from the Universities and their colleges in this regard in 1969 has been furnished by only 23 Universities.

The Committee would like to stress that the statistics required to be compiled by the Ministry should immediately be collected and the causes or factors which are coming in the way of making the provisions for reservations/relaxations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by these Universities/Colleges should be investigated and immediate effective remedial measures taken.

2.83. The Committee recommend that the University Grants Commission should be made responsible for collection and compilation of the statistics in regard to the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students seeking admission in the various Universities and Colleges and the number actually admitted by them. The information and data thus compiled should be included in the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission.

D. Central Schools

2.84. The Committee have been informed during evidence that Central Schools have been set up primarily to cater to the needs of the Defence personnel, transferable Central Government employees and other transferable population. It has been laid down that the admissions to each Central school will be regulated according to certain priorities laid down by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The first priority category is transferable Defence personnel. The second priority is,'children of transferable Central Government employees'. The third priority is 'children of officers of All India Services, autonomous bodies and projects fully financed by the Government, public undertakings/corporations etc., whose services are transferable.' Transferability is the main criterion. The fourth priority is for the children of non-transferable Defence personnel and Central Government employees. Wherever there is concentration of transferable employees, the first three categories by themselves fill up the seats in a Central school. There may be some places where, after taking care of the first three categories, some seats might be vacant, and the children of non-transferable Defence and Central Government employees get those vacant seats. The fifth category is the rest, the local population, and that category is given the facility of admission to a Central School only if the seats are not fiilled by

the first four categories. Within these priorities, the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes are given preference and are also exempted from payment of school fees.

In reply to a question the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated that there is no special scheme for awarding scholarships or stipends for meritorious Scheduled Caste/Tribe students, especially in Central Schools. But the general scheme of whatever concessions are given to students at this level apply to Central Schools as well.

In reply to a further question, the witness has said that Central Schools are run by a Registered Society and the Minister of Education and Youth Services is its Chairman and there is no reason to believe that these Schools will not care for the instructions issued by the Central Government. Asked what the difficulty is in reserving some seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in these schools, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated that after all the basic consideration for the establishment of these schools is to cater to the needs of transferable population.

2.85. In reply to an Unstarred Question No. 5152 by Shri J. H. Patel in Lok Sabha on the 3rd April, 1970, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated that there are 122 Central Schools so far set up in the various parts of the country. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students on roll in these Schools are 2,609 out of a total enrolment of 71,827.

2.86. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eighteenth Report (1968-69) has observed:—

> "In the recent past we received complaints that in many of the schools, the cases of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are not considered sympathetically, with the result that they are not in a position to join there.... The enrolment position of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in these schools is wholly disappointing and the number of the students from these categories is almost negligible at the secondary stage of education."

The Commissioner has further observed:

> "It is felt that until and unless specific reservation is prescribed for the students of these categories, the position will not improve in the immediate future."

2.87. While noting the priorities laid down by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for admission in Central Schools the Committee regret that there are no reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Schools.

The Committee are in agreement with the observation made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that unless specific reservation is prescribed for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students the position will not improve in the immediate future. They recommend that seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children of the Central Government employees falling within the priority categories laid down.

E. Public|Residential Schools

2.88. Asked the reasons for not providing for any special facilities to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for education in Public Schools, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence that in the Ministry they are already implementing a scheme of scholarships for study in selected residential schools and in public schools and under that scheme 200 fresh scholarships are given every year. Ten per cent of such scholarships (7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and 2½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes) have been reserved for the children of these categories. There is no proposal for any other scheme for award of scholarships to the students for study in Public Schools.

Some of the important features of the Scheme are as under:—

(i) The Government of India make awards on the basis of performance in the Tests.

For all candidates appearing in the Final Test there is a—

(a) written test in General Knowledge, Arithmetic and Languge (a paper in English, Hindi or the Regional language or mother-tongue).

(b) Psychological Test, and

(c) Interview.

(ii) All candidates the income of whose parents/guardians does of the travelling concessions granted by the Railway Board.
not exceed Rs. 100/- p.m. are entitled to avail themselves

(iii) Government of India Merit Scholarships are open to the children who have completed the age of nine years, but have not completed the age of 12 years on the 1st January of the relevant year.

(iv) Children the income of whose parents is upto Rs. 500/- per month are eligible for the award.

(v) Ten per cent of the total number of Scholarships is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the ratio of 7½ : 2½. If no suitable candidates from these categories are available, these scholarships are thrown open to others.

2.89. The representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence that the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the scheme are admitted to the selected residential and Public Schools. Those scholarships are administered by the Central Ministry of Education and are recommended by the regional bodies. Every qualified candidate, who is considered to be suitable for admission to these schools, is awarded scholarship. As the Public Schools and private institutions are not receiving maintenance grants from Government, the Government cannot interfere with the policies adopted by such Public Schools. The Government cannot issue directions to them because the Government do not give them any grants. The Government are trying to persuade these schools to admit as many students from the backward—economically backward classes—and other backward classes as possible by instituting scholarships on their own.

2.90. Asked to state the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children benefited during the last three years under the said scheme of ten per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in a written note submitted to the Committee have stated:—

"The percentages of merit scholarships reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for scholarships for studies in Residential Schools are as follows:—

Scheduled Castes	7½ per cent
Scheduled Tribes	2½ per cent

In other words, out of 200 scholarships available under the Scheme, 15 scholarships are for Scheduled Castes and 5 scholarships for Scheduled Tribes. The utilisation of

the scholarships referred to above during the last three years is as follows:

Year	S.C.	ST.	
1969-70 . .	5	2	Against 20 scholarships reserved.
1968-69 . .	3	5	Do.
1967-68 .	2	2	Do.

The scholarships reserved for these classes have not been fully utilised in the last three years as the requisite number of students could not obtain the qualifying marks for inclusion in the list of successful candidates."

2.91. In reply to a question, the representative of the Ministry has stated that nothing is provided to the Public Schools from the State Exchequer, and added:

"If a set of people together want to spend money, why should the State prevent it....There was time when the Government had 200 scholarships. But today the schools themselves are helping in creating scholarships. That will increase the proportion of student is not belonging to the higher classes. That is the effort we made in the Ministry two years ago and I am glad to say that the efforts we made are bearing fruit. It will take time. I do not say that all the Public Schools are good. This impression that the Public Schools is a wrong thing and should be done away with, I submit is not right. Netar Public School has been set up by the Government. We should not condemn the Public Schools. We should persuade them to bring the schools more and more within the main stream of social life we have in the country."

Asked whether Government would consider directing the Public Schools to reserve seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students on payment for them being made by the Government, the representative of the Ministry stated:

"I do not think we will be able to persuade the Parliament."

2.92. The Committee note that there in no reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Public/Residential Schools. They also note that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services are implementing a scheme of scholarships for study in selected Residential Schools and in Public Schools and under that scheme

200 fresh scholarships are given every year out of which 10 per cent of the scholarships (7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and 2½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes) have been reserved for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are unhappy to learn that during the last three years only 10 Scheduled Castes and nine Scheduled Tribes could avail of these scholarships as against 60 scholarships reserved for them because as stated, the requisite number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students could not obtain the qualifying marks for inclusion in the list of successful candidates.

The Committee also note that children, income of whose parents is upto Rs. 500/- per month, are eligible for the award of the scholarships. They are unhappy to find that the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people, who are economically and educationally backward, are treated at par with the general students in this regard. Keeping in view the conditions and environment in which these people live, the Committee recommend that:

(i) Scholarships should be given to those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students income of whose parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 1200/- p.m.
children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students.

(ii) Concession of 10 per cent of marks should be given to the

(iii) Coaching classes should be introduced for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students before the test for the award of scholarships is held.

(iv) In no case scholarships reserved for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be allowed to go unutilised. Best among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students taking the test should be selected in case the reserved quota for them is not otherwise filled.

The Committee hope that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services would be able to persuade Public Schools to provide the above facilities/concessions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students.

F. Ashram Schools

2.93. The Committe have been informed in a written note furnished by the Department of Social Welfare that generally Ashram Schools are residential type of schools and education is imparted in such schools upto primary and middle school levels. Besides general type of education, instruction in agriculture and crafts like spinning,

weaving, wood, cane and bamboo work etc. is also given. The inmates of the Ashram Schools are provided free boarding and lodging, education and medical facilities.

During the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 107 lakhs was spent on the establishment and maintenance of 302 Ashram Schools. During the Third Plan period, 186 Ashram Schools were established and maintained at a cost of Rs. 248 lakhs.

The Ashram Schools for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are run and managed by the State Governments under the Backward Classes Programme. A statement furnished by the Department of Social Welfare based on the available information with them regarding the number of Ashram type schools run by the State Governments and non-official organisations may be seen at Appendix XI.

2.94. On the 12th May, 1970 there was a Starred Question No. 1587 by Shri Beni Shanker Sharma, M.P. in Lok Sabha. Parts (a) and (b) of the question read as follows:

"Will the Minister of Law and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of construction of Ashram Schools, run by certain States under Centrally aided programmes, is very high as compared to other traditional schools and as a result of this many of the States are unable to have more schools of this type;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof.

The reply given by the Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare reads as follows:—

(a) & (b). The Ashram type of schools specially set up for the Scheduled Tribe children are residential schools with vocational bias. The inmates are provided free boarding and lodging, education and medical facilities. Therefore, the cost of establishment and running of Ashram Schools is more than that of other ordinary schools. Ashram Schools are set up under the State Sector Programme by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations depending upon the availability of funds."

2.95. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eighteenth Report (1968-69) has observed:—

> "At some places in Orissa, the Ashram Schools were housed in thatched huts. Furniture and cooking utensils were lacking and adequate drinking water was not available. It is also learnt that tex-books prescribed in Ashram Schools have little bearing on the importance of forest life. Tribal children are reported to be experiencing difficulty as they are not being educated in their mother tongue at all the places."

The Commissioner has suggested:—

> "There is no doubt that though Ashram type of education may be costly compared to the ordinary schools the benefits conferred on tribal children are far more abiding in the long run. In view of the importance and necessity of educating children of remote and forest areas, the scheme requires to be speeded up and enlarged to cover more tribes and areas. Care also required to be exercised in the selection of teachers, provision of buildings and other equipment for these schools."

2.96. During their tour to Orissa, it was brought to the notice of a Study Group of the Committee that Ashram Schools had been opened at places where there were no tribes and where there was no necessity to open such schools. Asked whether this has been brought to their notice, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated during evidence that in certain States, Ashram Schools are also opened for Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes. And, therefore, in such States where the Ashram Schools have been opened for Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes, those will necessarily be either in a city or in a rural area and not in a place where the tribals are concentrated.

2.97. In reply to a question why there was not a single Ashram School or a hostel for the Scheduled Tribes in Assam, whereas the Missionaries were running a number of hostels, the representatives of the Department of Social Welfare has said:

> "Ashram never came up with a definite proposal....if the Assam Government wanted anything to be done in this matter, they should come up with a proposal. It is very difficult to go and prod the Government and give instructions."

2.98. In reply to another question whether there would be no dearth of funds to open more and more Ashram type schools if the States come up with their schemes, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated that if it comes within the Plan ceiling, it has got to be accepted.

2.99. Asked to state the reasons for not opening more and more such schools by the Planning Commission or the Department of Social Welfare, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has said before the Committee:

> "The Ashram School is a very expensive proposition. Therefore, in view of our financial position, our general approach is that we should be very sparing in opening schools but rather concentrate on having hostels attached to the existing schools."

2.100. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Sixteenth Report (1966-67) has observed:

> "Tribal students who have not been able to pass their school final examination, are often employed as teachers in the lower classes. If they pass, they are quickly employed in one capacity or another by the Administration. If they fail, they gravitate into the teaching profession, which is evidently disastrous for that profession. This profession seems to carry very little prestige among educated tribal young men."

2.101. During evidence the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated that States have also some real difficulties, otherwise they will not allow totally unqualified men to be taken in schools.

Clarifying the point further, the representative of the Planning Commission has stated that another difficulty is that people from outside are not prepared to go to tribal areas. It is generally considered a good policy that the tribals must teach the tribals, as they can teach more sympathetically. That is why some times unqualified teachers are taken as qualified.

2.102. The Committee wanted to know the machinery existing within the Department to ensure that money provided by it for the setting up of Ashram type schools is properly utilised and the reasons for the fall in admissions in the Ashram type schools. The Department of Social Welfare has stated in a written note:

"The expenditure on all the schemes including Ashram Schools for which money is provided by this Department is watched through progress reports and audited statements of expenditure. The Zonal Director inspects the Welfare Schemes and takes up with the State Government drawbacks if any noticed by him in the working of scheme."

2.103. The Committee note that Ashram type of schools especially set up for the Scheduled Tribes children are residential schools with vocational bias. The inmates are provided free boarding and lodging, education and medical facilities. They also note that the cost of establishment and running of Ashram schools is a very expensive proposition and Government are very hesitant in opening such schools.

The Committee endorse the views of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that though Ashram type of education may be costly compared to the ordinary schools, the benefits conferred on tribal children by such schools are far more abiding in the long run. They desire that more and more such schools should be established, particularly in remote areas and areas where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concentrated, and utmost economy should be exercised in the cost of establishment and running of the schools.

2.104. The Committee commend the policy of appointing local tribals as teachers in such schools. They feel that the gulf between the teacher and the taught can best be reduced by appointing teachers from the local tribal community itself.

G. Publications

2.105. Asked to state whether any separate publication had been brought out by Government describing at one place the facilities or concessions available for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence that they have no such publication which explains at one place all the facilities or concessions available for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He has added that the facilities that are available are really in terms of reservations.

In reply to a question how it was possible for Universities, or other educational institutions, to admit Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Colleges unless a specific mention was made about reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in

the College prospectus itself, the representative of the Ministry has informed the Committee during evidence that is impression is that some of the institutions do notify that fact in their prospectus. Recently, he had seen the prospectus issued by the University of Delhi regarding the Engineering College and he found that the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and concessions available to them were given therein. He has also stated:

> "We shall send out a letter to them to see that they mention in all their prospectuses about reservations made and the concessions given for these people."

2.106. The Committee would like that immediate instructions should be issued to all the Universities and other Educational Institutions that the reservations and concessions available for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should invariably be mentioned in their prospectuses.

2.107. The Committee also suggest that a brochure or publication indicating at one place the admission facilities and concessions available to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all educational institutions (technical and non-technical) may be brought out by the Central as well as the State Governments for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

CHAPTER III

FINANCIAL OUTLAY ON EDUCATION

First, Second and Third Plans

3.1. Provisions for the Welfare of Backward Classes in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans were Rs. 39 crores, Rs. 90 crores and Rs. 114 crores respectively. The provisions and the expenditure on the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the three five year Plans were as below:*

(Rs. in Crores.)

	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Provision	Expenditure	Provision	Expen.	Provn.	Expen.
Scheduled Tribes .	5·97	5·10	2·29	7·84	14·48	13·51
Scheduled Castes .	1·61	3·88	11·04	12·36	18·97	24·78
TOTAL . .	7·58	8·98	13·33	20·20	33·45	38·29

3.2. The following tables give the outlay and expenditure incurred and the physical targets achieved on educational schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the First, Second and Third Plan periods under the Central and State Sectors:**

*Figures quoted here were furnished by the Planning Commission.

**Figures quoted here were furnished by the Department of Social Welfare.

CENTRAL SECTOR

	Outlay and Expenditure				Physical targets achieved	
	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	(Rs. in lakhs.)					
First Plan	158.99	158·99	41·66	41·66	37,077 Post-matric Scholarships.	8494 Post-matric Scholarships
Second Plan	641·43	641·47	255·49	254·27	24,000 students given free education.	46 Ashram schools 176 schools, 2 colleges.
					1,61,470 Post-matric scholarships.	297 hostels, 3136 stipends, 25,592 Post-matric scholarships.
Third Plan	1493·39	1493·11	272·63	271·95	23 hostels	42 hostels.
					3,18,964 Post-matric scholarships	60,058 Post-matric scholarships

STATE SECTOR

First Plan.	..	388	..	510	N. A.	N. A.
Second Plan	1105	1300	760	649	Scholarships 5,191,133 Tuition and Examination Fees 6489 students	5,09,766 89,390 students.

NOTE : (i) The entire expenditure on Post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is met by the Central Government. As such, the expenditure incurred may as well be treated as the outlay.

(ii) Figures on Post-matric scholarships scheme also include the education Ministry's share.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
		(Rs. in lakhs.)				
					Book grants .	73225 students 102781 students.
					Mid-day Meals	104,724 children
					Schools. .	1,711 Schools 2440 Schools. 95 buildings 803 Buildings. 1639 students.
					Hostels	616 Hostels 338 Hostels 51,502 Boarders 429 Buildings. 7684 Boarders.
					Ashram Schools	1 Ashram School. 292 Ashram schools. 120 Sevashrams.
Third Plan .	1532	1663	1301	1166	Scholarships/ stipends	1718612 students. 1022264 students.
					Hostels & Boarding grants.	2897 hostels. 776 hostels. 48813 Boarding grants. 12 Boarding Houses. 23,509 Boarding grants.
					Ashram Schools	33 Ashram Schools. 153 Ashram Schools.

		1 Building. 11 Hostels.
Mid-day Meals.	71,862 students.	41,282 Students. 147 Schools.
Book grants.	3,49,402 students.	1,14,773 students.

3.3 It was noticed that Scholarships|Stipends under the State Sector during the Second Plan were given to 51,91,133 Scheduled caste students whereas during the Third Plan Scholarships|Stipends were given to only 1,718,612 Scheduled Caste Students.

The Committee asked the reasons for this heavy reduction in the number of recipients of scholarships during the Third Plan period. The Department of Social Welfare in a written note has stated:

> "During 2nd Five Year Plan some States had not given the break-up of the physical targets achieved under the head 'education'. The number of 51,91,133 scholarships awarded during the 2nd Plan include freeships, reimbursement of tuition and examination fees etc. in respect of the States of Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh alone 32,63,831 Scheduled Caste students were reported to have benefited by way of scholarships| stipends, reimbursement of fees, non-recurring assistance etc. during the Second Plan period. Break-up of this is not available.
>
> Besides this, education at various levels has been made free progressively in many States. It is, perhaps, due to these reasons that there has been shortfall in the physical targests during the Third Plan period. However, the States who have reported shortfalls during the 3rd Plan, have been addressed in the matter."

Yearly Plans

3.4. The financial and physical targets achieved under the educational schemes during the years, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given in Appendices XXII to XXVII.

3.5. The Committee observed from the figures given in Appendix XII that in the States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Orissa, there was a great disparity in the outlays and Expenditure incurred on Educational Schemes and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during 1966-67 to 1968-69. Asked the reasons for this shortfall, the Department of Social Welfare has informed the Committee in a written note that:

> "The State-wise reasons for shortfalls in the expenditure during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 as given by the respective

State Governments are given below:—

(1) *Maharashtra*—The State Government has not given reasons for shortfalls during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68. However, we had expressed to the State Government our serious concern over the shortfalls in expenditure during the year 1967-68. The State Government were requested to make earnest endeavours for full utilization of funds.

During the year 1968-69 also the State Government reported shortfalls. While giving reasons for shortfalls, the State Government stated that most of the educational schemes were implemented through Zilla Parishads and the expenditure was incurred by them as per requirements. As for the scheme for grant of scholarships, tution fees and examination fees, the provision made was more than requirements for these schemes. Hence there was saving under these schemes. Provisions made for opening of new Ashram schools could not be utilised as the Government's orders for opening schools were not received by the Director of Education. 16 post-basic Ashram schools were proposed to be opened during the year but only 3 could be opened and hence there was saving under this scheme also.

(2) *Mysore*—The educational programme for Scheduled Tribes include a number of schemes and the reasons for shortfalls in respect of some schemes as given by the State Government are as under:—

	1966-67	1967-68 & 1968-69
(a) Ashram School . . .	The strength was increased in the school only in the middle of the year.	The sanctioned strength could not be filled for want of children.
(b) Starting Government hostels. .	New hostels were started late in the year.	—
(c) Stipends in I.T.Is.	There were not sufficient number of students.	
(d) Increase in the strength of existing hostels.	Due to non-availability of students in general hostels.	

(3) *Orissa*—The Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during the year 1966-67. Out

of this amount, a sum of Rs. 20.90 lakhs was proposed to be spent on the educational schemes for Scheduled Tribes. This was later raised to Rs. 31.75 lakhs, the additional amount to be spent out of State funds. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 28.85 lakhs which was more than the outlay of Rs. 20.90 lakhs fixed earlier on the basis of the total outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs approved by the Planning Commission. Thus there was actually no shortfall during the year 1966-67.

The reasons for shortfalls during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 have not been given by the State Government. However, the percentage of utilisation during these two years of the outlays fixed for educational schemes was 82 and 88 respectively.

(4) *Tamil Nadu*—The shortfalls have been noticed in the following schemes and the reasons for shortfalls as given by the State Government are shown against each:—

	1966-67	1967-68
Construction of hostels building and maintenance.	The amount was placed at the disposal of Public Works Departments. Tenders for construction of hostels were called for but there was delay in finalising tenders. The estimates of Rs.86 000/- was revised to Rs. 17,000/- and the amount was spent in full.	The revised Plan and estimates in respect of this scheme were approved only in March, 1968 and hence the amount could not be utilised.
a. Opening of schools	The schools were handed over to Harijan Welfare Department by the Panchayat Unions after formalities were completed. The District Welfare Officers spent amounts restricting to the actual requirements for the year which was fixed as revised estimates.	Savings were due to frequent closure of the schools and non-payment of bills.

	1966-67	1967-68
3. Equipments for schools. . . .	Equipments for most of the schools were purchased from State funds and hence there was no necessity of purchasing equipments except for a few schools. Hence there was saving.	

During the year 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 5.80 lakhs was estimated to be spent on educational programme for Scheduled Tribes. This was later revised to Rs. 3.38 lakhs as the final allotment for educational schemes. The amount was utilised in full."

3.6. Asked how it is ensured that the funds earmarked for a particular scheme are spent on that scheme only and that there is improvement in performance, the Department of Social Welfare in a written note has stated:

"Zonal Directors have been entrusted with the duties to see that money earmarked *inter alia for* a particular scheme is utilised properly for the purpose. It is also the responsibility of the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations themselves to see that the funds are properly utilised."

In reply to another question regarding the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the amount allocated for a specific scheme is fully spent on that scheme, the Department of Social Welfare has stated in a written note:

"During the Fourth Plan, the Centre gives block assistance to State Governments and no special assistance is given for particular schemes in the State Sector."

3.7. The representative of the Planning Commission has stated during evidence that earmarking has been done only in respect of Elementary Education. In regard to other sectors, the directive of the National Development Council is that this earmarking should be reduced to the minimum possible and the Planning Commission has been generally against the principle of earmarking. He has added that when earmarking for Elementary Education is done, Elementary

Education is conceived as a whole and not separated for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is laid down that the Central Government assistance will be reduced in proportion to the shortfall in the expenditure. He has further explained:

> "If, for example in the Plan of State 'A' an amount 'X' is allotted after assessment by the Planning Commission for a particular year and the State Government has spent at the end of the year not 'X' but 'X' minus 'Y', then the Cenetral assistance, when it is finally released at the end of the year, is correspondingly reduced. That is the penality the State Government has to pay for spending less for elementary education than what it had agreed to spend at the time of the formulation of the annual plan."

3.8. When the Committee expressed their apprehension that this would have an adverse effect as in the following years, the State Governments would spend lesser and lesser amounts for education, the representative of the Planning Commission has clarified during evidence:

> "I would presume that the State Government will learn its lesson from the experience of reduced assistance as a result of shortfalls in expenditure on the earmarked sector and would try to spend more next year so as to be able to claim the assistance that was promised to it. Another thing that the Planning Commission can take, and does take, into account in the following year is to see that the time-lag rather than the shortfall in expenditure or shortfall in performance during the previous year is made up to the extent possible in the context of the budget and needs of the new year."

Fourth Plan

3.9. The provisions for the Backward Classes Sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan and against these provisions, the amount proposed

to be spent on the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are stated to be as under:

	Fourth Plan outlay
	(Rs. in lakhs)
State Sector	8237·59
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	5882·50
Pt. No. 7 Centrally operated schemes	116·20
TOTAL	14236·29 or 142 Crores.

Outlay proposed for education in the Fourth Plan

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
1. State Sector	2459·53	2403·33	4862·86
2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	959·77	307·73	1267·50
3. Central operated schemes.	31·20 (both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)		31·20
TOTAL			6161·56

It has been stated that in addition to this provision of Rs. 6161.56 lakhs, the non-official agencies will also spend on educational schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes about 50 per cent of the provision of Rs. 2 crores made in the Fourth Plan for giving grants to them under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Scheduled Tribes also derive benefit of educational schemes under the Tribal Development Block Programme.

3.10. The Committee wanted to know the extent of demands of the State Governments in respect of which provisions for Rs. 2459.53 lakhs and Rs. 2403.33 lakhs have been made in the Fourth Plan for educational schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively under the State Sector programme. The Department of Social Welfare has stated in a written note that "the demands of the States|Union Territories were Rs. 2701.30 lakhs and Rs. 2610.67 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively".

When asked to state the criteria followed for allocation of funds to various States, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated during evidence that block assistance is given to a State which is calculated on the basis of distribution of the funds in different sectors. The welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is one such sector; when the States prepare their Plans, Centre gives them some guidelines about the distribution

of the Plan allocation. But the States are not bound to conform to that distribution. They can change a little here and there; ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Department of Social Welfare to see that the aggregate expenditure under the plan, for which that Department is responsible, is kept intact. In the definit distribution among the various States, there is nothing like a set criterion. The criterian is, of course, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different States, expenditure incurred previously etc. But the fiscal reality is that, ultimately, the State has to observe two ceilings. One is the ceiling of its own aggregate plan finance and the second is the ceiling for the sector. The two must tally together. A certain figure as plan allocation is arrived at for a particular activity relating to Scheduled Castes|Tribes. Of course, many States will say that they have not got the resources, and therefore, they are finding it difficult to finance the project entirely. Each sector can be a larger or smaller according to the discretion of the State Government, provided the aggregate State Plan comes within the ceiling which the Planning Commission lays down. Here, by and large, what happened is that the plan aggregate for the whole country has generally been accepted by the States and in the final stage of negotiation, the total of the State Plan for any sector, more or less, is equal to the total for that particularly sector at a national level. So far, they have not had any serious difficulty about a State having a big shortfall in a patricular sector or probably exceeding it.

3.11. The Committee pointed out that during their Tour to Orissa it was represented to a Study Group of the Committee that due to lack of funds, much headway could not be made in the field of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. More funds were required to set up more schools and High schools and hostel facilities and to open more Ashrams and Sevashrams. The Government of India should give more financial assistance for the purpose. The present system to give matching grant was not very much helpful.

In this connection, the Department of Social Welfare in a written note furnished to the Committee has invited attention to the discussions held at Bhubaneswar during the tour of Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhury the then Member Planning Commission between December 23 and 25, 1969 with State Ministers of Tribal and Rural Welfare, Education, Urban Development Works and Transport, Agriculture, Excise and Capital Administration and the Secretaries of the concern-

ed Departments. Relevant portion of the minutes of discussions is reproduced below:—

> "As a matter of fact, the education of the backward classes and the development of the Scheduled areas of the State have so far largely depended on the efforts of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Even after giving high priority to the educational schemes in the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department budget which is at present 80 per cent of the total State Plan outlay, it becomes insufficient to meet the requirement of an accelerated educational development of the area. In other words, what has been achieved in the field of educational development has been due to the fact that the outlay on education under the backward classes sector has been more or less substitutive than supplemental. It is, therefore, felt necessary that a very large part of the effort in the field of education in the Scheduled Areas and for the backward classes in general should be made from the general sector programme under education.
>
> The consensus of the opinion was that in order to accelerate note that in the State Sector of Backward Classes, a sum of Rs. 385.00 areas, the schemes of general nature, such as scholarships and stipends, sevashrams (non-residential) under backward classes sector should be the first charge of the State Education Department for execution and the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department should undertake specialised instituting or adopt measures in the existing institutions to ensure better results."

3.12. The Department of Social Welfare has further stated in a note that in the State Sector of Backward Classes, a sum of Rs. 385.00 lakhs has been provided in the 4th Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa State. The State Government have discretion to utilise this amount on any programme which they think should receive priority. However, the Adviser, Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 311.50 lakhs (Rs. 230.00 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 81.50 lakhs for Scheduled Castes) being about 80 per cent of the total outlay, for educational schemes for these communities. The educational programme includes opening and maintenance of ashram schools, sevashrams, high schools hotels, award of pre-matric scholarships and stipends to Industrial Training Institutes trainees etc. The Central assistance to the States in the Fourth Plan will be given as block loans and grants each year.

3.13. During 1969-70, in the Central Sector, the Government of India had agreed to the State Government's proposal to spend out of T.D. Block funds an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs—Rs. 10.00 lakhs for remodelling, expansion and completion of buildings of the educational institutions in T.D. Blocks and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for opening and continuance of residential sevashrams in T.D. Blocks. The State Government's proposal for spending Rs. 10.00 lakhs out of T.D. Block funds on the opening and continuance of residential Sevashrams durnig 1970-71 is under consideration.

3.14. The representative of the Planning Commission has further stated during evidence that "there are over all constraints which determine the outlay for a particular sector. These overall constraints are that the Plan cannot be more than the Central assistance added to the resources a State is willing and able to raise. There are certain rational principles which are applied to determine the Central assistance share of different States. These have been agreed to by the National Development Council. Now, within the limits of agreed outlays, the various competing claims have to be settled. If for example, State 'A' is not able to raise the resources which it is expected to do, then automatically the Plan goes down and if the Plan goes down, it is the adjustable sectors that are adjusted. The on-going projects have to be given all the resources, they require. So it is these overall constraints within which one has to operate. The Planning Commission has, however, been trying to do its best to take care of all the sectors."

3.15. The Committee pointed out that Nagaland and certain other areas had no resources and they got all the funds from the Centre. When asked about the reasons for not having Central control on the expenditure of the States, the representative of the Planning Commission has stated during evidence:

> "The overall Central assistance that the Central Government can make available is limited. Then within the overall Central assistance available, the criteria laid down by the National Development Council have to be applied. Only a certain amount is kept for assisting backward States. The criteria applied to border States like Nagaland are different from those applied to backward States like Orissa, Bihar etc. Central assistance is not the result of one factor but the resultant of a variety of factors and it would not be possible to find out why a certain State gets more than another State unless one analyses all the factors that go to determine central assistance. But, the overall principle in the 4th Plan has been to reduce the area of discretion of the Central Government by well defined criteria evolved by the N.D.C. uniformally appli-

cable to all States and by the N.D.C laying down even the special considerations applicable to some States. That is perhaps necessary for the functioning of democracy in a federal structure where every State is anxious to press its own claim."

3.16. The Committee are distressed to note that there is a wide gap in the outlays and the expenditure incurred on Educational Schemes and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State Sectors. During the Second Plan period, out of Rs. 760 lakhs allocated, only Rs. 649 lakhs was spent. During the Third Plan period, out of 1301 lakhs, only Rs. 1166 lakhs was spent. Likewise, during the yearly Plans also there have been shortfalls in expenditure in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The Committee regret to note that the number of scholarship|stipend holders in the State Sector has gone down considerably during the Third Plan period. The Committee are not at all convinced by the reply given by the Department of Social Welfare that "education at various levels has been made free progressively in many States. It is, perhaps, due to these reasons that there has been shortfall in the physical targets during the Third Plan period, however, the States who have reported shortfalls during the Third Plan, have been addressed in the matter."

The Committee have taken note of the fact that the Zonal Directors of the Department of Social Welfare have been entrusted with the duty inter alia to see that the money meant for a particular scheme is properly utilised for that purpose. The Committee hope that the Zonal Directors will keep a proper watch to ensure that funds provided for a particular scheme are fully and purposefully utilised. The Committee suggested that the Zonal Directors should take stock of the implementation of the schemes in their respective Zones and submit half-yearly reports to the Department of Social Welfare and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes drawing particular attention to the short-comings therein and the steps needed to meet the situation.

3.17. The Committee do not appreciate the procedure whereby the Central Government assistance to States is reduced in proportion to the shortfall in the Plan expenditure of a State. The Committee feel that this has an adverse effect, as, in the following years, the State Governments would spend lesser and lesser amount on education for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Central assistance to States should not be reduced merely on account of a short-fall in the plan expenditure of a State but it should be correspondingly increased

in the following year to make good the shortfall of the previous year and a high priority should be given to the Schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their execution.

3.18. The Committee regret to note that as against the demands of the States|Union Territories of Rs. 2701.30 lakhs and Rs. 2610.67 lakhs for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively during the Fourth Plan, provision for Rs. 2459.53 lakhs and Rs. 2403.33 lakhs only has been made for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The Committee are unable to appreciate the justification for this cut of about rupees four and a half crores in the Plan allocations for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Sector. The Committee cannot help-emphasizing the imperative need and urgency of educating the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Education alone is the most effective means of improving the lot of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been suffering from backwardness for centuries. The Committee, therefore, consider it absolutely essential that there should be a liberal allocation of funds for the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They hope that the Centre will assume increasing financial responsibility for the education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in the Centre as well as in the States Sectors.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL PROBLEMS

A. Enrolment in Schools

4.1. The Committee have been informed that the numbers of classes at the Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Stages differ from State to State. However, in majority of the States, Primary stage consists of five classes (I to V); Middle stage, three classes (VI to VIII); and High|Higher Secondary stage of 2—3 classes (IX and X|XI). This pattern has been assumed for all the States and at all-India level.

4.2. The data so far complied relate to stage-wise enrolment at all levels of education of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their percentage to the total enrolment of students belonging to all communities and the extent of coverage for the latest available year 1965-66. Similar data for subsequent years are not yet available.

4.3. According to the data supplied by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services (see Appendices XXVIII toXXX) in the year 1965-66 the total number of children in Primary schools was 5,00,09,421 while those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were 59,38,390 and 24,04,644 respectively, the percentage being 11.9 and 4.8 respectively. The position at middle and High|Higher Secondary stages was as under:—

		Percentage to total enrolment
Middle stage.		
Total enrolment	1,05,55,707	—
Enrolment of S/C	9,78,885	9·3
Enrolment of S/T	2,89,816	2·7
High|Higher Secondary Stages.		
Total enrolment.	52,89,634	—
Enrolment of S/C	4,17,929	7·9
Enrolment of S/T	1,01,656	1·9

4.4. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eighteenth Report (1968-69) has observed:

> "The enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children is considerably below the figure in a given standard, as compared to the enrolment in the next below standard, resulting either from a large number of failures or drop-outs, etc. This leads to a great deal of wastage of effort."

4.5. Asked to state the measures adopted to provide incentives to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students so that they might continue their studies without any break, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare has said during evidence that the enrolment in the higher stages of education is preceptibly reduced in relation to the enrolment in the lower stages of education, because some of them leave after the primary education on account of economic reasons; some of them leave on account of other reasons as they are not able to keep up with class. A survey in the concentrated areas where these things are happening will really throw up the facts.

4.6. The Committee pointed out that during their tour to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, they had observed that though there were schools but those were not well-maintained. There were no proper seating arrangements. Some school buildings had even no walls, roofs of many school buildings were leaking. The Committee asked that unless Government provided good buildings and necessary facilities, how they could attract the students. The number of students was going down. The representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence:

> "The important point that has been mentioned is that the number of students in a particular level is coming down. That is a matter—that requires detailed investigation. I shall certainly ask one of our Tribal Research Institutes to go into this question in all its depth. I am afraid that may not probably be a correct statement."

He has further stated:

> "There was a study by the Planning Commission Evaluation Organization which is the best study. They could not support this proposition that the number of students is

going down. The investigation of this Planning Commission Committee on Plan Project led to the conclusion that the number of Harijan students enrolled was going little ahead but the number drops from class to class. For example if in class I, there were forty students, when it reached class II, perhaps only 15 remained. This is the proposition."

4.7. The representative of the Planning Commission has informed the Committee that in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the progress in enrolment is faster than in the case of others and stated that drop-out is a national phenomenon.

In the case of poorer sections, however, the wastage rate is higher. The reasons for drop-out that have been identified are: the economic earnings of the boys and girls which go up as they grow, there is no atmosphere of education in their homes, unattractive conditions in schools and various other things. These problems have been studied and it is not known whether the States will build certain incentives into their plans. Earlier there used to be incentives in the form of supply of free books, free clothing, hostels for girls etc. Nobody is, however, satisfied with the scale of operation.

4.8. Explaining further the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has said before the Committee that from the statistics available with them in regard to the stage of primary education as far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, it is found that the percentage is on the increase in every case. In 1960-61 the percentage was 12, in 1964-65 it was 12.9 and in the subsequent years the picture was better.

4.9. In reply to a question the representative of the Planning Commission has stated "that the only solution the Department of Social Welfare, Planning Commission and the various expert groups have thought of is to identify the talent at the secondary stage and to help the student at that stage as it is felt that the subsequent non-availability of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for reserved seats is largely due to drop-out at the secondary stage. And that was the reason why the attention has been diverted to turn rather to the secondary stage where these students must be helped. For that purpose, stipends etc. have been recommended to the State Governments in the guide-lines formulated for the Fourth

Plan and sent to the State Governments. A watch on the situation will be kept by the Programme Administration Advisers of the Planning Commission as well as the Department of Social Welfare".

4.10. The Committee are distressed to note that the latest data complied by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the State-wise enrolment at all levels of education of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their percentages of the total enrolment of all communities, relate to the year 1965-66. The Committee note that in almost all the States, the percentage of enrolment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children of the total enrolment at the Secondary and High|Higher Secondary stage is much less than at the primary stage. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh from 13.3 per cent at primary stage, it has fallen to 9.2 per cent at the middle stage and 7.4 per cent at the High|Higher Secondary stage; in Bihar, it has fallen from 9.0 per cent at primary stage to 7.7 per cent at the middle stage and to 5.3 per cent at the High|Higher Secondary stage; in Gujarat, it has fallen from 10.8 per cent at the primary stage to 5.9 per cent at the middle stage and to 4.9 per cent at the High|Higher Secondary stage; in Orissa, it has fallen from 15.2 per cent at the primary stage to 7.0 per cent at the middle stage and to 5.5 per cent at the High|Higher Secondary stage; and in West Bengal, it has fallen from 15.2 per cent at the Primary stage to 9.1 per cent at the middle stage and to 5.1 per cent at the High|Higher Secondary stage. The Committee suggest that the Department of Social Welfare should immediately conduct a survey in areas where the percentage of drop-outs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is higher to find out the causes thereof and to take immediate remedial measures to check the same. The Committee would also like that separate data should be complied regarding the enrolment of girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

B. Exemption from payment of Examination and school Fees.

4.11. The Committee have been informed by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in a written note that:

"(a) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in all Union Territories are exempted from the payment of examination fees in respect of examinations conducted by Universities|Boards. This concessions was granted upto the

end of 1969-70. The question of extending this concession is under consideration at present.

(b) In addition to the above, the concessions, etc, *inter alia*, available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in various Union Territories are indicated below:—

DELHI.—Education is free at all stages. In addition, cash grants awarded to the Scheduled Castes students studying in recognised schools, at the following rates provided annual income of parent|guardian is not more than Rs. 2,400|- p.a.-

Classes V & VI Rs.30|- p.a.

Classes VII & VIII Rs.40|- p.a.

Classes IX & X Rs.50|- p.a.

Class XI Rs.60|- p.a.

Post Matric scholarships are also awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

TRIPURA—Students of Scheduled Castes|Tribes communities are exempted from payment of tuition fees at all stages of Education. In addition, free text-books are given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MANIPUR.—Education is free upto Higher Secondary both for boys and girls.

A and N. ISLANDS.—Education is free upto Higher Secondary. Tribal students are given free books and stipends are also awarded to them to meet expenses for their boarding.

L.M.A. ISLANDS.—Education is free at all stages. Students desiring to take up University, professional and technical courses are found admission in the institutions on the mainland. They are all given scholarships for undergoing higher education on the mainland. Text-books and writing materials are supplied free of cost to students studying in islands schools. Two sets of school uniform are supplied to all boy students studying in high school classes. Free mid-day meals are also given to all the school children in the Nursery, Junior, Basic and Senior Basic Schools.

HIMACHAL PRADESH.—Education is free upto middle standard in all schools. Adequate scholarships are given for both under-matric and post-matric students. Mid-day meals are given to children in tribal areas.

PONDICHERRY.—Education is free upto VIII standard for boys and upto Secondary stage for girls in all Government schools. Scholarships are also given to meritorious students. Free supply of school stationery and free mid-day meals are also given to girls students.

GOA, DAMAN & DIU.—Education is free at the primary stage in all the Government schools as also in non-Government Aided Schools. At the Secondary stage no tuition fees are charged upto Standard VIII in all Govevrnment and non-Government Secondary Schools. Limited number of economically Backward class Scholarships both at the Primary and the Secondary level are also granted. At the Collegiate level, Government is giving Post-matric scholarships for low income group as per Government of India Scheme.

DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI.—Education is free at all stages of Secondary and Primary education. Text-books and writing material is also supplied free to all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as economically Backward Classes pupils. Moreover Adivasi pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes are given clothes free. Primary Schools are having their mid-day meals free of cost. The Administration is also running Adivasi Hostel at Silvassa, where pupils from the interior of the Territory belonging to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes as well as those of economically Backward Classes, are admitted from Standard V onwards. Similarly an Adivasi Girls Hostel at Khanvel is being run for girls from Standard I onwards.

CHANDIGARH.—Education is free upto VIII standard. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes students are allowed full free concession and refund of examination fee. Scholarships are also given to students under a number of Schemes."

4.12. Asked whether the concession for exemption from payment of examination fees in respect of examinations conducted by Universities|Boards, granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto

the end of 1996-70, had been extended, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence that it has since been decided to extend the exemption of examination fees for these Communities. They will be allowed exemption from payment of examination fees in all Union Territories in respect of examinations conducted by the Universities and Boards for a further period of five years from 1969-70.

4.13. When asked the reasons for the education being free for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all stages in Delhi, Tripura, Manipur, Laccadive Minicoy Amindevi Islands, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and only upto the 8th standard in other Union Territories *viz.* Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu and Chandigarh, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated:

> "The Union Territories are tied up in various matters with the adjourning or contiguous States. So, they have different patterns in the Union Territories on that account. Even in the matter of scales of pay of teachers, for instance, the practice that obtains in a contiguous State here it has been decided by the Central Government that the conditions in the Union Territory 'X' will be the same as in the contiguous State, the conditions in this other State will apply. In the case of Union Territory 'A' where it is tied up with State 'B' the conditions of State 'B' will apply. Then, there is another set of Union Territories where the Central conditions will apply. So the disparity is due to the reasons that some of the Union Territories are tied up with contiguous States."

4.14. The Committee pointed out that during their tour to West Bengal they had observed that all Scheduled Caste students in West Bengal were not exempted from payment of fees and that this concession was available only to a few who were termed as 'more backward among the Scheduled Castes'. The Committee enquired whether the question of exempting all the Scheduled Castes from payment of tuition fees was taken up with the Government of West Bengal and if so, with what result. The representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated during evidence:

> "This is true of West Bengal. We had some discussion with the Government of West Bengal. During the discussions we noticed that only in West Bengal, the students of Scheduled Castes|Tribes do not get concessions automatically

even at school stage. We asked them a direct question—why is it so? In this case, they said that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is so large. They mainly plead the financial reasons. And they have provided only 7,000 or so at the school stage. And hence, we have now given them a plan that upto 8th standard, all children should get free education, and 9th, 10th and 11th class Scheduled Castes|Tribes students should be given free education, for which they should work out a plan and send it to the Central Government. And this matter is under active consideration of the Adviser, and we expect that something will be done."

4.15. The Committee pointed out that people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were poor and they were always in a difficult financial position. It was wrong to ask them to pay the examination and school fees in advance. The Committee asked whether Government could not lay down a rule that in no circumstances a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe student should be asked to pay examination and school fees. The representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated during evidence that the institution and the student himself know that he is entitled to exemption. There is a cerain procedure. In Maharashtra, they have been able to reduce the delay. They are trying hard to reduce the period between the admission of a student to a college and the actual payment to him. They are even trying the idea of having identity cards issued on the basis of which the Principal can grant exemption. Intervening the representative of the Planning Commission has added:

"This question of delay is a very serious one and it has been discussed again and again and attempts have been made to streamline the procedure. It is in persuit of these explorations that ultimately the Government is considering to set up an autonomous Board in the Ministry of Education so that the money is placed at the disposal of the Principal twice a year and that money may be paid to candidate as and when the need arises."

4.16. The Committee note that the concession for exemption from payment of examination fees in respect of examinations conducted by Universities|Boards, granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto the end of 1969-70, has been extended for a further period of five years from 1969-70. The Committee recommend that this concession should be extended for a period of at least

ten years as has been done in the case of other constitutional safeguards for these communities.

4.17. The Committee are unhappy to note that whereas education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is free at all stages in some of the Union Territories it is free only upto 8th standard in other Union Territories. The Committee are not convinced with the reply given by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services that this disparity is due to the reasons that some of the Union Territories are tied up with contiguous States and that is why they have a different pattern in some of the Union Territories.

The Committee are glad to note that the Government of India have proposed to the Government of West Bengal that all children should get free education upto 8th standard and that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given free education in the 9th to 11th Classes also.

The Committee need hardly stress the urgency of making education free for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all stages and suggest that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services should take immediate steps to introduce it in all the Union Territories in the first instance. They would also like that the proposal made to the State Government of West Bengal should be extended to the other States as well where education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not free.

4.18. The Committee are glad to note that the Government are considering a proposal to set up an autonomous Board in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services so that money is placed at the disposal of the Principals of the educational Institutions twice a year and that money may be paid to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students as and when the need arises. The Committee hope that this scheme will be put into operation without any further loss of time and that by setting up this autonomous Board it will be possible for the Government to reduce the delay between the admission of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe student to a college and the actual payment of the stipend amount to him.

C. Pre-Matric Scholarships

4.19. The Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes (Elayaperumal Committee) in their Report (1969) has stated:

> "At present the rate of scholarship given to primary class children, varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per annum. Even this

amount is given only to a few children in the States subject to availability of funds with the Government."

That Committee recommended:

"(i) that all children, irrespective of the number of failures should get the scholarship at the primary level of education.

(ii) that scholarship should be given to all Scheduled Caste children in the State and adequate provision should be made in the State Budget. The rate of scholarship should be as follows:

Standard I —Rs. 5 per annum.

Standard II —Rs. 6 per annum.

Standard III, Standard IV — Rs. 10 per annum."

4.20. The Committee asked for the reasons for low rates and the variation in the amount of pre-matric scholarships granted by the States and the difficulty in having a uniformity in the scheme. The representative of the Department of Social Welfare has stated during evidence:

"The pre-matric scholarships are low and not uniform in different States. These scholarships are mainly financed by the State Governments from the non-Plan resources and to a certain extent from the State Plan resources. About the complaint that it is not uniform, Government do not think that it is really important because a certain amount of lack of uniformity is assumed when you deal with a number of States with different resources.

The amount depends upon the availability of resources. You can do little unless more resources are made available."

4.21. During their tour to West Bengal, the Committee learnt that the Government of West Bengal did no give pre-matric scholarships to all the Scheduled Caste students. The Government of West Bengal had drawn up their own lists of "more backward Scheduled Castes" and pre-matric Scholarships were given only to the children

coming from such "more backward Scheduled Castes" families. The plea taken for this discrimination among the Scheduled Castes themselves was lack of funds.

4.22. During their tour to Jammu and Kashmir, the Committee noticed that funds at the disposal of the State Welfare Department were so meagre and insufficient that they could hardly give pre-matric scholarships to 10 to 15 per cent students belonging to Scheduled Castes.

4.23. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eighteenth Report has observed that "the position of Scheduled Caste|Tribe girls education is not encouraging. At the time of 1961 census, the percentage of literacy for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe females was 3.3 and 3.2 respectively as against the all-India percentage of 13.00. Much more requires to be done in the field of educating girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

When asked what special facilities have been provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe girls so that more and more girls take admissions in middle and secondary schools, the representative of the Department of Social Welfare in a written note has stated:

> "In the Central Sector of the Backward Classes Plan, special provision is made for the establishment of 'Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Girls'.
>
> The Delhi Administration have started a scheme for the grant of meritorious scholarships to Scheduled Caste girls students. The object of this scheme is to give an impetus to education for girl students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe by granting scholarships for their meritorious performance in their examinations. The rules for this scheme have been approved in consultation with Finance Ministry. A copy of these rules has been circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories for their consideration so that similar schemes for the encouragement of education among girl students belonging to these classes could be adopted."

4.24. The Committee regret to note that the amounts of the pre-matric scholdarships are very meagre and not uniform in various States and even this meagre amount is given only to some Scheduled Caste children and not all in some of the States on the plea of lack

of availability of funds. The Committee suggests that the rates of prematric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be augmented in all the States and Union Territories.

4.25. The Committee are glad to note that the Delhi Administration has started a scheme for the grant of meritorious scholarships to Scheduled Caste girl students and the rules of this scheme have been approved by the Central Government and circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories for their consideration so that similar schemes for the encouragement of education among Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girl students could be adopted. The Committee hope that the necessary funds needed for the implementation of such a scheme by the State Governments/Union Territories would be arranged by the Central Government and that this would be adopted by all the States and Union Territories from the next academic year.

4.26. The Committee would urge that there should also be a similar scheme of meritorious scholarships for the boys belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. Under that scheme, the amount of the meritorious scholarship should be paid to every Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe student who gets more than certain prescribed percentage of marks, say 55 per cent of the maximum marks or above, in addition to his usual pre-matric or post-matric scholarship. This would, the Committee feel, encourage and provide an incentive for, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to make greater efforts to secure higher positions in their examinations.

D. Scholarships for overseas studies

4.27. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have informed the Committee in a written note:

> "The Ministry has received the Minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet only a few days back deciding continuance of the Scheme of 9 Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes for higher studies for five years from 1970--71. The Scheme is being advertised in leading newspapers, both in English and regional languages, calling for applications in prescribed form. The candidates are given about a month's time to apply.

On receipt of the applications, they are scrutinised and eligible candidates amongst them are called for interview. The Selection Committee of Experts, appointed for the purpose, interview them and recommend suitable candidates for award of scholarships. This process takes about 3 months.

Names of the selected candidates are announced through press and All India Radio, and letters informing them of their provisional selection, pending verification of their character and antecedents, are also issued. The candidates forward applications in prescribed form, duly completed, for onward transmission to Indian High Commission in United Kingdom|Embassy in United States of America for arranging their admission in suitable institutions. They are further required to execute bonds with the Government of India to the effect that in case of violation of the terms and conditions of the bond, they would refund to the Government the moneys spent on them.

On finalisation of their admissions abroad, and after verification of the antecedents of the selected candidates passage arrangements are made by this Ministry at Government cost. When scholars join the respective institutions, their progress is watched. On completion of their courses of studies, which normally takes one to three years, arrangements are made for their return.

When they actually come back to India, a 'Questionnaire' is supplied to them enquiring, amongst other things, about the usefulness of the courses attended by them.

From the inception of the Scheme in 1954-55 till 1969-70, 161 scholars were selected in all. 6 of them declined the offer resulting the cancellation of their scholarship. Of the remaining 155 scholars, 142 were sent abroad for higher studies| training and 13 are yet to go on finalisation of their admissions.

Of the 142 scholars sent abroad, one expired during the course of his studies, 11 stayed behind after refunding the bond money and 41 are still pursuing their studies|training and 89 have returned after completion of their studies. Of the latter, 6 went back to foreign countries after refunding the bond money. Thus the number of scholars

who are in India after their return is 83. Of them 70 have been suitably employed, and most of them in good positions; and 13, who have recently returned to India, are in search of suitable jobs.

It will thus be seen that about 84 per cent of the scholars, who have returned to India, are suitably employed and 16 per cent of them are in search of jobs. The Scheme is functioning well."

4.28. The representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated during evidence that:

"Union Territories have no separate scheme of a similar character for the Students of these communities.

As regards the State Governments, the Ministry of Education have not received any reference from them about such schemes. It will be surprise if they have a scheme of their own because for this foerign exchange is necessary. During the last three years, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70—sum of Rs. 4.43 lakhs, Rs. 4.17 lakhs and Rs. 4.74 lakhs respectively have been spent on this scheme. The number of scholars sent abroad during this period under the scheme is 24. Five persons were sent in 1967-68, nine in 1968-69 and 10 in 1969-70. The distribution of these scholars among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic or Semi-Nomadic Tribes will be given later. Moreover, most of these will be Scheduled Castes rather than Scheduled Tribes or Semi-nomadic Tribes."

4.29. At the instance of the Committee, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have obtained, and forwarded, a copy of the scheme introduced by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for annual travel grants for brilliant Scheduled Caste students proceeding abroad for higher education. It has been stated that this step has been taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide financial assistance to the deserving Scheduled Caste students.

According to this scheme, students going to America and European countries are sanctioned travel grants of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,500 respectively.

4.30. Asked about the criteria for selection, the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated that there is academic qualification prescribed. There is a Selection Committee

appointed for the purpose presided over by a non-official educationist and there will be experts from various fields for which the selection has to be made. The Selection Committee usually calls candidates three times the number of scholarships offered. Every year applications are invited. There is a regular drill and time limit is fixed so that they can be sent in time to the countries abroad.

4.31. The Committee noticed that one of the conditions prescribed for the award of the Government of India scholarship for overseas studies to Scheduled Castes is First Class or 60 per cent marks and for Scheduled Tribes it is Second Class or 50 per cent marks in the qualifying examination. The Committee desired to know the reasons for this discrimination between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of qualifying class or marks needed. The representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has stated in a written note:

> "The Scheme of Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc. students for studies abroad was instituted in the year 1954-55. The educational qualifications prescribed for the Scheduled Tribes have always been lower than those for the Scheduled Castes, and following is the position during all these years:

Year.	Educational qualifications prescribed for.	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes.
1954-55 to 1968-69	First Class (Where no class is given 60% marks to be treated as I Class an 50% as II Class).	Second Class
1969-70	First Class or 60% marks.	Second Class or 50% marks.
1970-71	Do.	Do.

Reasons for fixing lower educational qualifications for the Scheduled Tribes may be ascribed to the following facts:

(i) Scheduled Tribes generally belong to Hilly and backward areas and these areas are not developed as the plains.

(ii) Lack of educational facilities and suitable institutions in these areas.

(iii) The Scheduled Tribe candidates are generally more backward socially, economically and educationally than the Scheduled Castes.

The number of scholarships available for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been same (i.e. 4 to Scheduled Castes and 4 to Scheduled Tribes). Experience has shown that even with lower educational qualifications for the Scheduled Tribes, they have not been able to utilise fully all the available scholarships and the unutilised scholarships were made available to the Scheduled Caste candidates.

Even last year (1969-70) for 4 scholarships available to Scheduled Castes, we had 34 first class, 8 with 60 per cent marks and 2 without class (for medicine Surgery) applicants; and for the same number of scholarships to Scheduled Tribes, we had only 9 first class and 17 second class candidates. The Scheduled Tribes were able to utilise only three scholarships and the unutilised scholarship was given to one more Scheduled Caste candidate on the basis of merit.

It will thus be seen that the number of first class Scheduled Castes applicant is 8½ times the number of available Scholarships for them and that for the Scheduled Tribes it is only 2¼ time. In other words, even with the present level of qualifications, there is no dearth of the eligible Scheduled Caste candidates but the same is not true of the Scheduled Tribe applicants. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to lower down the educational qualifications for the Scheduled Castes to second class or 50 per cent marks as is in the case of Scheduled Tribes."

4.32. The Committee appreciate that the Government have decided to continue the scheme for award of nine scholarships to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes for overseas studies for a further period of five years. The Committee would urge that this scheme for overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be made a permanent scheme instead of extending it periodically from time to time.

4.33. The Committee feel that looking to the number of first class or high second class Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates available for higher studies abroad and also keeping in view the

proportion of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the country to its total population the number of overseas scholarships available for them, namely nine is very meagre. The Committee recommend that this number should be at least double, if it cannot be increased even more.

4.34. The Committee are also of the view that tagging on of the Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in the share of overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not proper. This scheme should be exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government can, if they so desire, have a separate scheme for the denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes.

4.35. The Committee are glad to note that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have a scheme of their own for annual travel grants for brilliant Scheduled Caste students for proceeding abroad for higher education. They would like the Ministry of Education and Youth Services to pursue this matter with all the other State Governments|Union Territory Administrations so that similar schemes are introduced in other States|Union Territories as well.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

5.1. The key to the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes largely lies in the field of education. It cannot be denied that education is one of the most significant instruments for the removal of socio and economic disabilities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Although the general level of literacy in the country continues to be low, educational backwardness of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is more pronounced than that of the general population.

5.2. The extent of literacy in the Scheduled Caste as also of the Scheduled Tribe population as compared to the general population is given in Appendices I and II of this Report. It would be observed from Appendix I that the gap in the extent of literacy between the general population and Scheduled Caste population varies from State to State. In some of the States such as Assam and Jammu and Kashmir the difference between the percentage of literates in the Scheduled Caste population and general population is not very significant, but in others such as Kerala, Madras, Mysore and West Bengal, it is more than 15 per cent.

5.3. In so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, it will be observed from Appendix II that the extent of literacy in each State in the general population and the tribal population shows that in seven States the gap in literacy is more than 15 per cent and in three States, *viz.* Kerala, Madras and Maharashtra which are educationally more advanced, the gap is more than 22 per cent.

5.4. The Education Commission (1964-66) which considered the problems of educational development of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes felt that insofar as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, the existing programmes should be continued and expanded. It emphasised the importance of universal provision, universal enrolment and universal retention. The Education Commission also underlined the need for improvement in the quality of education and to the reduction of stagnation and wastage, both as regards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.5. The Committee cannot help concluding that the problem of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been given the attention that it deserves by the Central or State Governments as well as by the Planning Commission during the last 23 years of independence. The fact that a vast segment of the population continues to be educationally backward as compared to general population goes to show that no serious efforts have been made in the three Plan periods to accelerate the pace of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee would like to emphasise that the Central and State Governments as also the Planning Commission should take concerted steps to step up the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Fourth Plan period so that the gap existing at present between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population on the other hand is significantly narrowed down.

NEW DELHI;
December 8, 1970
Agrahayana 17, 1892 (*Saka*)

D. BASUMATARI
Chairman,
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

(*Vide* para 1.14)

Scheduled Castes

Literacy rate based on 1961 Census

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	General	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3	4
All India		24·0*	10·27
1	Andhra Pradesh	21·2	8·47
2	Assam	27·4	24·41
3	Bihar	18·4	5·95
4	Gujarat	30·5	22·46
5	Jammu & Kashmir	11·0	4·72
6	Kerala	46·8	24.44
7	Madhya Pradesh	17·1	7·89
8	Madras	31·4	14·66
9	Maharashtra	29·8	15.78
10	Mysore	25.4	9.06
11	Orissa	21·7	11·57
12	Punjab	24.2	9·64
13	Rajasthan	15·2	6·44
14	Uttar Pradesh	17·6	7·14
15	West Bengal	29·3	13·58
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33·6	No Scheduled Castes.
17	Delhi	52·7	20·86
18	Himachal Pradesh	17·1	8·46
19	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindiri Islands	23·3	No Sch. Castes
20	Manipur	30·4	22·37

*Excludes 297, 853 persons of NEFA as their distribution in to literates and illiterates is not available.

1	2	3	4
21	Tripura	20·2	13·42
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	9·5	26·60
23	Goa, Daman & Diu	30·8	Not available.
24	NEFA. .	7·1*	No Sch. Castes.
25	Nagaland	17·9	No Sch. Castes.
26	Pondicherry.	37·4	11·11

*Excludes 297,853 persons of NEFA as their distribution into literates and illiterates is not available.

APPENDIX II

(*Vide* para 1.14)

Scheduled Tribes

Literacy rate based on 1961 Census

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	General	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
	All India	24·0**	8·54*
1	Andhra Pradesh .	21·2	4·41
2	Assam	37·4	23·58
3	Bihar	18·4	9·16
4	Gujarat . . .	30·5	11·69
5	Jammu & Kashmir . .	11·0	No Sch. Tribes.
6	Kerala	46·8	17·26
7	Madhya Pradesh	17·1	5·10
8	Madras. . .	31·4	5·91
9	Maharashtra. .	29·8	7·21
10	Mysore .	25·4	8·15
11	Orissa	21·7	7·36
12	Punjab .	24·2	16·46
13	Rajasthan .	15·2	3·98
14	Uttar Pradesh .	17·6	Not available.
15	West Bengal . . .	29·3	6·55
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	33·6	11·10
17	Delhi	52·7	No Sch. Tribes.
18	Himachal Pradesh.	17·1	8·6
19	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands. .	23·3	22·27

* Excludes 292, 972 persons 144, 586 Males and 148,386 Females) of NEFA as their distribution into literates and illiterates is not available.

** Excludes 297, 853 persons of NEFA as their distribution into literates and illiterates is not available.

1	2	3	4
20	Manipur	30·4	27·25
21	Tripura	20·2	10·01
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli. . .	9·5	4·40
23	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	30·8	Not available.
24	NEFA	7·1**	29·09*
25	Nagaland .	17·9	14·76
26	Pondicherry.	37·4	No Sch. Tribes.

*Excludes 292,972 persons (144,586 Males and 148,386 Females) of NEFA as their distribution into literates and illiterates is not available.

**Excludes 297,853 persons of NEFA as their distribution into literates and illiterates is not available.

APPENDIX—III

(*Vide* paras 2.30 and 2.31)

List of engineering trades together with period of training and minimum qualifications for admission etc.

Sl. No.	Name of the trade	Revised duration	Qualifications for admission Revised.
	I		*Essential*
1	Blacksmith	1 year	Should have studied upto two standards below Matriculation Examination or equivalent or three standards below Higher Secondary Examination or Senior Cambridge Examination.
2	Welder (Gas and Elec.)	1 year	
3	Sheet Metal Worker	1 year	
4	Moulder	1 year	
5	Wireman	2 years	
6	Carpenter	1 year	
7	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	1 year.	
8	Mechanic (Tractor)	1 year	
9	Mechanic (Diesel)	1 year	
10	Upholstry	1 year	
11	Plumber	1 year	
12	Painter	1 year	
13	Building Constructor	2 years.	
	II		*Essential*
14	Fitter	2 years	Should have studied upto two standards below Matriculation Examination or equivalent or three standards below the Higher Secondary Examination or Senior Cambridge Examination.
15	Turner	2 years	
16	Machinist (Miller)	2 years	
17	Machinist (Grinder)	2 years	
18	Machinist (Shaper, Slotter and/or Planner)	2 years	
19	Machinist (Composite)	2 years.	*Desirable* (i) Should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination or X Class which is one class below the Higher Secondary Examination or Senior Cambridge Examination. (ii) Should have had Science as one of the subjects.

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade	Revised Duration	Qualifications for admission revised
	III		
20	Watch and Clock Maker	2 years.	*Essential* (*i*) Should have read upto Matriculation or equivalent standard or passed IX class which is two standards below the Higher Secondary Examination or Senior Cambridge Examination. (*ii*) Should have had science as one of the subjects.
	IV		
21	Electroplator	2 years.	*Essential* Should have passed Matriculation or an equivalent examination or passed X Class which is one class below the Higher Secondary Examination or Senior Cambridge Examination.
	V		
22	Electrician	2 years	*Essential* (*i*) Should have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination or passed X Class which is one class below the Higher Secondary Examination or Senior Cambridge Examination. (*ii*) Should have had Science as one of the subjects.
23	Instrument Mechanic.	2 years.	
24	Refrigration and Air-Conditioning Mechanic.	1 year.	
	VI		
25	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	2 years.	*Essential* (*i*) Should have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination or passed X Class which is one class below the Higher Secondary Examination or Senior Cambridge Examination (*ii*) Should have had Science and Mathematics as elective subject
26	Draughtsman (Civil)	2 years.	
27	Surveyor	2 years.	
28	Mechanic (Radio & Television)	2 years.	
29	Pattern Maker.	2 years.	
30	Wireless Operator.	1 year.	

APPENDIX IV

(*Vide para* 2·33)

CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME

List of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Anantapur.
2. Bobbili.
3. Chittoor.
4. Dhone.
5. Eluru.
6. Kakinada.
7. Kothagudium.
8. Mallapalli, Hyderabad.
9. Masulipatnam.
10. Mancherial.
11. M. T. I. Hyderabad.
12. Nizamabad.
13. Nellore.
14. Nalgonda.
15. Pedapalli.
16. Srisailam Project.
17. Secunderabad.
18. Sangareddy.
19. Tenali.
20. Vijayawada.
21. Visakhapatnam.
22. Warangal.

ASSAM

1. Ajijal (at Srikona)
2. Bongaigaon.
3. Barpeta.
4. Gauhati.
5. Jorhat.
6. Nowgong.
7. Srikona.
8. Shillong (at Gauhati).
9. Tezpur.
10. Tinsukia (at Jorhat).

BIHAR

1. Bhagalpur.
2. Bokaro.
3. Begusarai.
4. Buxur.
5. Birpur.
6. Bettiah.

BIHAR (*Contd.*)

7. Chaibasa.
8. Dighaghat Patna.
9. Darbhanga.
10. Dehri Sahabad.
11. Dhanbad.
12. Dumka.
13. Daltonganj.
14. Forbesganj.
15. Gaya.
16. Googhardiha.
17. Hazaribagh.
18. Hathwa.
19. Katihar.
20. Muzaffarpur.
21. Monghyr (Kodrama).
22. Merhowrah.
23. Motihari.
24. Nawadah.
25. Ranchi.
26. Ranchi (Tribal Welfare).
27. Supaul.
28. Sitamarhi.
29. Sahabganj.

GUJARAT

1. Ahmedabad.
2. Adipur (Gandhidham).
3. Ankleshwar at Broach.
4. Amereli.
5. Bhavnagar.
6. Baroda.
7. Billimora.
8. Dohad.
9. Godhra.
10. Gondal.
11. Jamnagar.
12. Junagadh.
13. Modasa.
14. Palanpur.
15. Surendranagar.
16. Surat.
17. Visnagar.
18. Rajkot.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Anantnag.
2. Baramulla.
3. Hiranagar.
4. Jammu.
5. Kishtwar.
6. Srinagar.
7. Rajouri.[1]

KERALA

1. Cannanore.
2. Chalakudi.
3. Chenganoor.
4. Dhanuvachapuram.
5. Ettumanoor.
6. Kalamassary.
7. Kozhikode (Calicut).
8. Pongoda, Trivandrum.
9. Palghat.
10. Quilon.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Ambkapur.
2. Bhind.
3. Chhindwara.
4. Dhmnod.
5. Gwalior.
6. Govindpuri, Bhopal.
7. Hoshangabad.
8. Indore.
9. Jabalpur
10. Khandwa.
11. Korba.
12. Koni, Bilaspur.
13. Mandla.
14. Rewa.
15. Raipur (Bhilai).
16. Ratlam.
17. Raigarh.
18. Satna.
19. Shahdol.
20. Shivpuri.
21. Sagar.
22. Rampura.
23. Ujjain.

TAMIL NADU

1. Ambattur.
2. Ariyalur.
3. Coimbatore.
4. Cuddalore.
5. Coonoor.

TAMIL NADU (*Contd.*)

6. Chingleput.
7. Dindigul.
8. Erode.
9. Guindy, Madras.
10. Hosur.
11. I. T. C. attached to C. T. I Madras.
12. Katpadi.
13. Karaikidi.
14. Madurai.
15. Mettur Dam.
16. North Booadway, Madras.
17. Nagercoil.
18. Nagapattnam.
19. Pettai, Tirunelveli.
20. Pollachi (Dharapuram).
21. Paramkudi.
22. Puddukottai.
23. Salem.
24. S. S. M. (for women) Madras.
25. Tiruchendur.
26. Thanjavur.
27. Tiruchirapallai.
28. Tiruvanamalai.
29. Tuticorin.
30. Theni.
31. Ulundurpet.
32. Virudhunagar.

MAHARASHTRA

1. Authur Road, Bombay.
2. Akola.
3. Amravati.
4. Aurangabad.
5. Ahmednagar.
6. Andheri.
7. Ambernath.
8. Anudh Poona.
9. Bhir.
10. Bhandup (at Thana).
11. Chanda.
12. Dhulia.
13. Gondia.
14. Govt. Vocl. School, Akola.
15. Govt. Vocl. School, Sholapur.
16. Jalgaon.
17. Kohlapur.
18. Karad.
19. Latur.
20. N. W. C. Poona.

MAHATASHTRA (*Contd.*)

21. Nanded.
22. Nagpur.
23. Nasik.
24. Parbhani.
25. Pulgaon.
26. Panvel.
27. Ratnagiri.
28. Satara.
29. Sholapur.
30. Sangli.
31. Ulhasnagar.
32. Khamgaon.
33. Yeotmal.

MYSORE

1. B. T. S. Bangalore.
2. Bhadravati.
3. Bellary.
4. Bijpur.
5. Davengeri.
6. Gulbarga.
7. Hosur Road, Bangalore
8. Hubli
9. Hassan
10. Kolar-Gold-Field
11. Mercara
12. Mangalore
13. Mysore
14. Shimoga
15. Raichur

ORISSA

1. Berhampur
2. Balasore
3. Bhawanipatnam at Hirakud
4. Barbil
5. Cuttack
6. Hirakud
7. Puri (at I. T. I. Cuttak)
8. Rourkela
9. Takhatpur (Baripada)

PUNJAB

1. Amritsar
2. Bhatinda
3. Batala
4. Budhlada
5. Bassi Pathana
6. Ferozepur

PUNJAB (*Contd.*)

7. Faridkot
8. Fazilka.
9. Hoshiarpur.
10. Jullundur.
11. Ludhiana.
13. Moga.
14. Nabha.
15. Nangal.
16. Nawanshahr.
17. Phagwara.
18. Patiala.
19. Pathankot.
20. Patti (Amritsar).
21. Quadian.
22. Rajpura.
23. Rupar.
24. Sarhali.
25. Samrala.
26. Sunam.
27. Talwara.
28. Gurdaspur.

RAJASTHAN

1. Ajmer.
2. Alwar.
3. Bikaner.
4. Bhilwara.
5. Bharatpur.
6. Gangapur.
7. Jaipur.
8. Kota.
9. Khetri
10. Nagaur.
11. Pali.
12. Ratangarh.
13. Sikar.
14. Jodhpur.
15. Udaipur.
1. Chandigarh.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Aliganj, Lucknow.
2. Almora.
3. Aligarh
4. Allahabad.
5. Agra.
6. Azamgarh.
7. B.H.U. Varanasi.
8. Ballia.
9. Bareilly.
10. Basti

UTTAR PRADESH (*contd.*)

11. Bijnor
12. Bullandshahr
13. Bahraich.
14. Deoria
15. Dineshpur (Nainital)
16. Dehradun (for women)
17. Dehradun (for men)
18. Etawah
19. Etah
20. Faizabad.
21. Fatehpur
22. Faehgarh (Farrukhabad)
23. Gonda.
24. Gorakhpur.
25. Ghazipur
26. Hardoi
27. Hardwar
28. Haldwani
29. I.T.I. attached to C.T.I. Kanpur
30. Jaunpura
31. Jalun (at Kalpi)
32. Jhansi.
33. Kanpur.
34. Lakhimpur Kheri
35. Meerut
36. Mirzapur.
37. Mainpuri.
38. Mathura.
39. Moradabad.
40. Muzaffarnagar.
41. Partapgarh
42. Pilibhit
43. Rampur.
44. Rai-Barelli.
45. Srinagar (Garhwal)
46. Sitapur.
47. Shahjahanpur.
48. Saharanpur.
49. Sultanpur.

WEST BENGAL

1. Bhampore (at Kalyani)
2. Cooch Behar.
3. Durgapur.
4. Garihat Road, Garihat
5. Howrah Homes, Howrah
6. Hooghly
7. I.T.C. attached to C.T.I. Calcutta
8. Jhargaram.
9. Krishnagar.

WEST BENGAL (*contd.*)

10. Kalyani (Nadia)
11. Midnapur (at Tollygaunge)
12. Malda (at Suri)
13. S.M. Banerjee, Road, Calcutta.
14. Suri.
15. Shampore (at Howrah Homes)
16. Silguri (at I.T.I. Tung and Cooch Behar)
17. Tollygunge.
18. Tung.
19. Purulia.

DELHI.

1. Arab-ki-Sarai.
2. Curzon Road, (for women), New Delhi.
3. Malviyanagar.
4. Pusa.
5. Shahadra.
6. Subzimandi.
7. Tilaknagar.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Chamba.
2. Mandi.
3. Nahan.
4. Solan.
5. Kulu.
6. Shahpur.
7. Simla.

MANIPUR

1. Imphal.

TRIPURA

1. Agartala.
2. Kailashahar

GOA

1. Panjin

HARYANA.

1. Ambala.
2. Bhiwani.
3. Faridabad.
4. Gurgaon.
5. Hissar.
6. Hassangarh.
7. Karnal
8. Kaithal.
9. Mohindergarh.
10. Narwana.
11. Narnaul.
12. Palwal.
13. Panipat.
14. Rohtak.
15. Sirsa.
16. Sonepat.
17. Yamunanagar

APPENDIX V

(*Vide* para 2.39)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

DEPTT. OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (D.G.E. & T.)

Statement showing State-wise the seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them under Craftsmen Training Scheme as on 31-12-1968.

Statement (a)

State/Union Territory	Trainees on roll	Number of S.C. & S.T. trainees undergoing training	
		S.C. included in column 2	S.T. included in column 2
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	7633	1015	69
2. Assam	1748	96	91
3. Bihar	9408	460	413
4. Gujarat	3531	206	155
5. Haryana	3139	511	115
6. Jammu & Kashmir	736	53	4
7. Kerala	5813	626	17
8. Madhya Pradesh	5097	903	778
9. Maharashtra	13052	1107	273
10. Mysore	3705	612	10

1	2	3	4
11. Orissa	1955	228	200
12. Punjab	6271	1262	11
13. Rajasthan	1816	354	19
14. Tamil Nadu	11439	2391	7
15. Uttar Pradesh	15979	1693	22
16. West Bengal	6139	582	57
17. Chandigarh	503	43	45
18. Delhi	3550	181	3
19. Goa	45	1	..
20. Himachal Pradesh	1008	188	16
21. Manipur	234	5	26
22. Pondicherry	63	5	..
23. Tripura	92	8	7
All India Total	102,956	12,530	2,238

Statement showing State-wise the number of trainees on roll and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trainees among them under Craftsmen Training Scheme as on 31-1-1970.

Statement (b)

State/Union Territory	Total No. of trainees on roll	No. of S/C included in col. 2	Percentage	No. of S/T included in Col. 2	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	7,452	1,019	13·7	55	0·74
2. Assam	1,797	119	6·6	125	7·0
3. Bihar	9,197	470	5·00	505	5·5
4. Gujarat	3,946	270	6·8	181	4·6
5. Haryana	3,901	698	17·8	10	0·2
6. Jammu & Kashmir	702	43	6·1	2	0·3
7. Kerala	5,170	559	10·8	2	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Madhya Pradesh .	5,001	705	14·1	806	16·1
9. Maharashtra	13,283	1137	8·16	218	1·6
10. Mysore .	4,200	566	13·4	31	0·74
11. Orissa . . .	1,987	267	13·4	189	9·55
12. Punjab . . .	7,518	1452	19·37	31	0·4
13. Rajasthan . . .	1,838	409	22·2	31	1·69
14. Tamil Nadu	11,238	2933	26·0	11	0·1
15. Uttar Pradesh	14,984	1887	12·6	36	0·24
16. W. Bengal	6,021	592	9·8	49	0·081
17. Chandigarh	527	40	7·6	16	3·0
18. Delhi	3,583	260	7·2		
19. Goa . .	88	1	1·1		..
20. Himachal Pradesh	1,063	196	18·4	53	5·0
21. Manipurr . .	264	1	0·38	51	19·3
22. Pandicherry .	119	16	13·4		
23. Tripura . . .	18	1	5·6	..	..
ALL INDIA TOTAL .	1,03,897	13,641	13·13	2,402	2·31

APPENDIX VI

(*Vide* para 2.55)

No. 8(5)/67-A.P.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (D. G. E. & T.) NEW DELHI

Dated: 6th March, 1969/15th Phalguna, 1890

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: *The Apprentices Act, 1961—Recruitment of apprentices by employers—Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.*

The undersigned is directed to say that in recruiting apprentices in trades designated under the Apprentices Act, the employers have full discretion, subject to fulfilment of minimum essential conditions in respect of age, educational qualifications, etc., as laid down in the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. Questions have been asked in the Parliament whether the Apprentices Act might be amended by Government to provide for reservation of training places for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of specific recommendation of the Yardi Committee, which reads as follows:—

> "There should be reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in almost all programmes for training of professional and technical workers, such as nurses, patwaries, apprentices in technical trades, teachers."

2. The various employing Ministeries, State Governments, the Employers' Associations, the Ministry of Home Affairs, as well as the Ministry of Law have been consulted in the matter with a view to considering the issue in all its aspects—administrative, legal and constitutional.

3. It has been noticed that the Public Sector Undertakings are generally following the principle of reservation of training places (as in services) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, as obtaining in the Government Offices. Further, the Ministry

of Home Affairs have already forwarded the recommendation of the Yardi Committee to all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, *vide* their O.M. No. 27|3|68-Ests. (C), dated 14-2-1968, with a request to consider it for implementation.

4. Apprentices are recruited by employers from the open market or through the Employment Exchanges or from the passed-out boys of Industrial Training Institutes for Craftsmen. In so far as craftsmen training programme in the Industrial Training Institutes is concerned, there is already reservation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, proportionate to the population of these communities in the States/Union Territories. Thus these Institutions belonging to the State or financially aided by the State already fulfil the Constitutional obligations. Many employers have agreed to draw on the passed-out I.T.I. trainees for their apprenticeship programme.

5. The Ministry of Home Affairs have since confirmed that there is no suggestion regarding amendment to the Apprentices Act in the recommendation of the Yardi Committee. The Ministry of Law have also advised agains the amendment of the Apprentices Act, in this context. The reaction of the Employers Orgainsations has not been favourable to the proposal for amendment of the Act.

6. Ministay of Defence, etc., are therefore requested to circulate this Office Memorandum to all Public Sector and departmental Undertakings under their administrative control and ensure adequate representation of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes canidates on the apprenticeship training programme under the Apprentices Act, 1961 in view of the position stated above.

7. Action taken in the matter may kindly be intimated to this Ministry and the Department of Social Welfare.

Sd./- A. S. LALL

Director of Apprenticeship Trg. Scheme, for Director General and Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, including Bureau of Public Entreprises (Ministry of Finance), Planning Commission.

Copy for information to:

1. Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. Madhav Rao, Under Secretary). Copy also for information and necessary action to:—

1. All Regional Directors of Apprenticeship Training, Kanpur-6| Calcutta-20|Madras-32|Bombay-70.

2. All Principals of Central Training Institute for Instructors.

3. All State Governments Departments concerned with Training Schemes.

4. All State Apprenticeship Advisers.

5. E. E. I. Section with reference to their O.M. No. EE-1/20 (1)/68, dated 22nd January 1969.

6. Parliament Assistant, D.G.E.&T.

7. Copy to Guard file.

Sd./- K. B. IYER,
Section Officer
for Director General and Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX VII

(*vide* para 2.74)

Statement in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4556 due for reply in the Lok Sabha on the 22nd August, 1969.

NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBES/SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES AS ON 31-3-1965

Type of Education	Degree Courses			Diploma/Certificate Courses		TOTAL
	Under-Graduate* (B.A./B.Sc., etc.)	Post-Graduate (M.A./M.Sc. etc.)	Doctorate	Under-Graduate	Post-Graduate	
General Education	28,608	2,094	4	3	8	30,717
Agriculture	818	68	3		4	893
Commerce	2,411	195	1	2		2,609
Education (Teachers' Training)	538	13		78		629
Engineering and Technology	1,528	..		36	..	1,564
Law	1,801	35		..	2	1,838
Medicine and Vet. Sc.	1,861	17		6	27	1,911
Other Professional Courses	15	9		9	31	64
Others	6	2		17	22	47
TOTAL	37,586	2,433	8	151	94	40,272

*Excludes enrolment in Pre-University and Intermediate classes.

APPENDIX VIII

(*vide* para 2.75)

No. F.16-4|69-U1

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & Y.S.

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1969.

To

The Registrars,

All Universities in India.

SUBJECT: *Concession to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of admission to Educational Institutions.*

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to this Ministry's letter No. F. 33-3|62-(U-5) U-1 dated the 28th September, 1962 on the subject mentioned above wherein it was suggested that the reservation of 20 per cent seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students for admission to educational institutions should be further split up as under:—

(i) A *distinct* reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) The reservation as mentioned in (i) above can be interchangeable i.e. if a sufficient number of candidates is not available to fill up the seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes, they may be filled up by suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and vice-versa.

In the event of an adequate number of candidates from both these communities not being available the unutilized seats are to be dereserved.

2. In the Ministry's letter cited above attention was also drawn to the concession of 5 per cent reduction in marks to be given to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes students in cases where the admissions were restricted to candidates who obtain certain minimum

percentage of marks. (Letter No. D. 7922|54-A-3 dated 23-11-1969 also enclosed).

3. It is presumed that the above concessions are being given to the Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes students. This may kindly be confirmed.

4. In the last session of Parliament, a question asking for precise information on the subject was raised. It has, therefore, been decided to collect the required information, as in the enclosed proforma, from the Universities and their colleges annually. It is requested that the required information about your University and colleges may please be sent to this Ministry for the year 1969-70 immediately.

In future, the information may please be arranged to be sent to this Ministry by 10th September.

Yours faithfully,

Sd|- H. D. GULATI,
Assistant Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF.....

AND THEIR COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR.....

Courses/Degree	Percentage of seats reserved for SC/ST		Total No. admitted	No. of SC/ST students admitted		Percentage of total students admitted		Reasons for the short fall in admission against reserved seats, if any	
	S.C.	S.T.		S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. *University Departments*									
(a) *Ist degree course*									
B.A.									
B.Sc.									
B. Com.									
B.Ed.									
LL.B.									
B.E.									
OTHERS (to be mentioned)									
(b) *Post-graduate course*									
M.A.									
M.Sc.									
M.Com.									
M.Ed.									
LL.M.									
M.E.									
OTHERS (to be mentioned)									

II. *Constituents and other Colleges* :

(A) *Ist Degree Course*

B.A.
B.Sc.
B.Com.
B.Ed.
LL.B.
B.E.

OTHERS (to be mentioned)

(B) *Post-graduate Course*:

M.A.
M.Sc.
M.Com.
M.Ed.
L.L.M.
M.E.

OTHERS (to be mentioned)

APPENDIX IX

(*vide* para 2.77)

Note regarding the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes|Tribes in the universities|colleges in 1969-70.

The Universities had been requested to indicate the position regarding the implementation of the Government of India instructions on reservation of seats, as indicated below, for Scheduled Castes|Tribes students:

(i) 15 per cent seats for scheduled castes students;

(ii) 5 per cent seats for scheduled tribes students.

The Universities had also been advised to allow a concession of 5 per cent reduction in marks to Scheduled Castes|Tribes students in cases where admissions were restricted to candidates who obtain minimum percentage of marks.

The position, based on the replies received from the universities/colleges is briefly indicated in the *Annexure*.

It will be seen from the available information contained in the *Annexure* that by and large, the universities are following the instructions though in a few cases with minor variations.

Particular mention may be made of Ranchi University where the percentage of reservation allowed is even more than what has been suggested by the Government of India. In cases where no reservation of any kind is provided (*e.g.* Indian School of International Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences), preference is given to Scheduled Caste|Tribe students, provided they come in the merit list.

It is pertinent to note that in many cases the reserved seats are not fully availed of for want applicants.

(Statement—A)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Nature of reply
1	2	3
1.	Agra University	Percentage varies between 10 and 20 in different colleges. There is generally a shortage of applicants.
2.	Allahabad University	*No fisced* percentage has been prescribed but a weightage of 10 % on marks secured at qualifying examination is given to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in the matter of admission.
3.	Annamalai University	16% reservation is provided for S.C./S.T. Even thought S.C./S.T. candidates were admitted they have not joined some of the courses.
4.	Banaras Hindu University	10 % weightage on marks is given in all faculties except the faculty of technology where 15 % weightage, is given.
5.	Berhampur University	*No reservation* is provided in post-graduate departments of the University. In respect of colleges, reservations as suggested *i. e.* 15 % and 5% is being generally followed with little variation. There is however a shortage of applicants for the reserved seats.
6.	Bhagalpur University	Reservation is as follows :— (1) Post-graduate departments—2 seats in each Deptt. (2) Under-graduate departments—5% seats in each class.
7.	Delhi University	The prescribed percentages are not being followed by different departments. In constituent and other colleges percentage is determined by the university and admissions are given to those who are sent by the university.
8.	Gorakhpur University	One seat out of every 6 seats reserved for S.C./S.T. students in all arts faculties (*i.e.* about 17%) but for science faculties merit is the criterion.
9.	Gujarat University	*No reservations.* Merit is the sole criterion for admissions.
10.	Indore University	Percentage of reservations varies from college to college There is generally a shortage of applicants.
11.	Jadavpur University	*No reservations* are made but additional 5% marks are added in total marks secured by S.C./S.T. students at the qualifying examinations for admissions to the University courses.
12.	Kerala University	Percentage of reservations 15% and 5% for S.C./S.T. respectively. Shortage of applicants.
13.	Kurukshetra University	1. 20% reservation in Regional Engineering colleges, Kurukshetra. 2. 10% reservation for other courses including those students who have become eligible by reducing to qualifying standards by 5%

2		3
14.	Madurai University	Reservations of 15% and 5% provided for S.C./S.T. respectively in the university. The colleges provide 20% reservation for both the communities. There is however, a shortage of applicants.
15.	Punjab Agricultural University.	20% reservations for both communities. There is however shortage of applicants.
16.	Ranchi University	30% reservation up to graduate level and 25% reservation upto post-graduate level.
17.	Ravishankar University, Raipur.	*No reservation* of seats.
18.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	1. 20% reservation for Engineering courses. 2. 15% reservation for Veterinary Science course. 3. 20% reservation for agricultutal course. 4. In other colleges sufficient seats are provided. Almost all students who are otherwise eligible are admitted.
19.	University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore.	20% reservation for both communities.
20.	U. P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar.	*No reservations* so far. The suggestion of Government of India is being referred to the Academic Council of the University.
21.	Bangalore University Bangalore.	15% reseravtaion for scheduled castes and 3% for scheduled tribes for engineering and medical courses. Relaxation of 5% in the marks to be obtained in the qualifying examination for admission to the medical course for S.C./S.T. candidates.
22.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.	14% reservations for Scheculed Castes and 4% for Scheduled Tribes. Shortage of candidates.

(STATEMENT-B)

DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

1.	Indian Agricultutal Research Institute, New Delhi.	Reservations 15% and 5% for S.C. and S.T. respectively. There is however, lack of enough applicants and also with the standards required even after concessions are given.
2.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.	*No specific* percentage of reservation but 10% concession in marks. Shortage of applicants.
3.	Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.	*No reservations.* Other things being equal perference is given for admission as well as the award of scholarships and exemption from tuition fees to S.C./S.T. candidates.
4.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	Government instructions are being followed.
5.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.	*No reservations.* But preference is given provided they come up in the merit list.
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.	The prescribed 15% & 5% reservations are made for S.C./S.T. respectively.

APPENDIX X

(*vide* para 2.77)

Statement showing the reservations made and the number of scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates admitted in the Rural Institute during 1967-68, 1968-69 *and* 1969-70.

Name of the Rural Institute	Year	Seats reserved S.C./S.T.		Admission made S.C./S.T.		Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Rural Institute, Amravati	1967-68	No restriction all eligible candidates admitted.		10	2	
	1968-69			11	3	
	1969-70			17	5	
2 Rural Institute, Gargoti	1967-68	Do		17	—	All badkward classes Studentswere admitted. No one refused admission.
	1968-69			18	—	
	1969-70			19	—	
3 Rural Institute, Indore.	1967-68	Do		2	7	All Scheduled Caste /Tribe applicants were admitted.
	1968-69			1	6	
	1969-70				3	
4 Rural Institute, Gandhigram,	1967-68	39		27	—	All who applied and found eligible were admitted.
	1968-69	32		23	—	
	1969-70	42		26	—	
5 Rural Institute, Jamia, New Delhi.	1967-68	15%	5%	1	—	
	1968-69	15%	5%	27		
	1969-70	15%	5%	2	—	
6 Rural Institute, Tavanur.	1967-68	25% in DRS, 5% in DCRE, 5% in Sanitary Inspectors, 5% in Agri. Science.		24		
	1968-69			48	—	
	1969-70			42	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7 Rural Institute, Bichpuri (Agra)	1967-68	14		9	—	All who applied were admitted.
	1968-69	14		14	—	
	1969-70	12		12	—	
8 Rural Institute, Sonosara	1967-68	5		2	—	
	1968-69	5		7	—	
	1969-70	5		11	—	
9 Rural Institute, Birouli	1967-68	No restriction		5	—	
	1968-69			5	—	
	1969-70			6	—	
10 Rural Institute, Hanumanamatti (Mysore)	1967-68	16	—	1	—	
	1968-69	16	—	2	—	
	1969-70	16	—	7	—	
11 Rural Institute, Coimbatore	1967-68	16%		7	—	
	1968-69	16%		6	—	
	1969-70	16%		7	—	
12 Rural Institute, Rajpura	1967-68	No restriction all admitted		2	—	
	1968-69			2	—	
	1969-70			5	—	
13 Rural Institute Udaipur	1967-68	Do		4	3	
	1968-69			1	2	
	1969-70			11	7	
14 Rural Institute, Wardha	1967-68	17	9	13	5	
	1968-69	7	4	8	4	
	1969-70	16	9	14	2	

APPENDIX XI

(*Vide* para 2.93)

No. of Ashram Schools managed in various States/Union Territories for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified communities.

Sl. No	Name of State	No. of Schools	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Kerala	53 Residential Schools (Ashram Schools)	Generally located in interior tribal areas
2	Uttar Pradesh	1. A.T.S. Kalsi, Dehra Dun 2. A.T.S. Joshi Math, Chamoli. 3. A.T.S., Kheri 4. A.T.S., Dudhi, Mirzapur. 5. A.T.S., Khatima, Nainital.	For Scheduled Tribes run by State Government.
		6. A.T.S. Rampur 7. A.T.S. Tundla, Agra. 8. A.T.S. Sarnath, Varanasi. 9. A.T.S. Gonda. 10. A.T.S. Lucknow. 11. A.T.S. Bishanupura, Gorakhpur.	For Denotified Tribes run by State Government.
		12. A.T.S. Saharanpur 13. A.T.S. (Vikas Vidyalya Ishwar Saran Ashram) Allahabad. 14. A.T.S./Pragati, Ashram, Lucknow.	For Denotified Tribes run by non-official agencies.
3	Delhi	One Ashram School with 109 students.	Run by Harijan Sewak Sangh.
		Two Sanskar Ashrams, one for boys at Model Town, Delhi (93 inmates) and the other for girls at Kailash Colony, New Delhi (40 inmates).	Run by Delhi Administration.

1	2	3	4
4.	Himachal Pradesh .	Three Ashram Schools.	Run through voluntary agencies. Grant-in-aid is being given for maintenance purposes. No grant is given for construction of buildings etc.
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	One Ashram School.	
6.	Gujarat . .	112 Ashram Schools (97 for Scheduled Tribes, 10 for Denotified Tribes and 5 for Nomadic Tribes), 120 pupils in one School (with 2 units having 60 pupils in each unit).	These schools are primary schools imparting intensive basic education with agriculture as a main craft. Residential facilities and education are provided free of cost to all pupils including lodging. Three schools are generally run by Voluntary Agencies on grant-in-aid basis. 100 % grant is given for construction of these school buildings.
7.	Madhya Pradesh .	47 Ashram Schools (7 for Scheduled Castes and 40 for Scheduled Tribes).	

APPENDIX XII

(*vide* para 3.4)

STATE SECTOR

Statement showing Outlays and Expenditure incurred on Educational Schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during 1966-67 *to* 1968-69

(Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2·22	2·24	2·63	2·84	3·05	N.A.
2	Assam . .	15·70	15·67	19·50	19·50	18·70	18·70
3	Bihar . .	22·20	21·80	22·50	16·97	22·90	23·53
4	Gujarat . .	12·91	13·03	32·88	30·64	49·06	42·21
5	Kerala . .	1·87	1·19	1·66	1·72	2·55	1·50
6	Maharashtra . .	7·45	4·47	10·40	3·28	18·59	13·28
7	Madhya Pradesh . .	43·04	45·76	55·00	59·61	73·27	87·71
8	Tamil Nadu .	3·73	2·64	5·30	3·34	5·80	3·45
9	Mysore .	4·92	2·65	3·41	2·64	3·71	2·98
10	Orissa . .	31·75	28·85	34·49	28·50	28·94	25·47
11	Rajasthan . .	3·25	2·87	5·26*	5·26*	6·25	6·09
12	Uttar Pradesh .	..	..	..	..	2·50	2·50*
13	West Bengal . .	23·20	23·63	30·08	22·48	28·77	25·78
14	Himachal Pradesh	2·00	N.A.	1·90	N.A.	1·25	N.A.
15	Manipur . .	5·25	2·83	N.A.	N.A.	2·15	1·77
16	Tripura .	0·60	0·60	2·16	1·85	2·56	1·97
17	A&N Islands .	0·16	0·16	0·38	0·24	0·17	0·17
8	Goa, Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N. A.	N. A.
	TOTAL . . .	180·25	168·39	227·55	198·87	270·22	257·11

*anticipated

APPENDIX XIII

(*Vide* para 3.4)

CENTRAL SECTOR

SCHEDULED TRIBES

(For Post-matric scholarships & Girls Hostels)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp. anticipated.	Outlay	Exp. anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2·28	2·28	2·45	2·45	2·45	2·45
2	Assam	23·74	23·74	26·02	27·22	29·36	29·36
3	Bihar	24·57	23·57	33·55	33·55	28·60	27·60
4	Gujarat	8·09	8·09	11·15	11·15	12·28	12·28
5	Kerala	0·55	0·59	0·97	0·92	1·21	1·22
6	Maharashtra	5·55	4·71	5·29	5·29	11·65	12·34
7	Madhya Pradesh	10·68	9·94	10·03	8·86	13·91	13·91
8	Tamil Nadu	0·65	0·48	1·60	1·60	0·75	0·62
9	Mysore	0·54	0·54	1·00	1·00	1·62	1·62
10	Orissa	3·30	3·30	3·70	3·50	5·00	4·06
11	Punjab	0·30	0·30	—	—	—	—
12	Rajasthan	3·30	3·30	4·25	4·25	6·01	6·01
13	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	0·50	0·50	3·21	3·21
14	West Bengal	4·11	4·11	3·92	3·92	5·02	4·60
15	Nagaland	0·60	0·60	5·34	5·34	5·00	5·00
16	Himachal Pradesh	2·42	2·42	2·77	2·77	1·29	1·29
17	Manipur	5·52	5·52	5·96	5·96	6·72	6·72
18	Tripura	0·59	0·59	0·58	0·58	0·74	0·74
19	A&N Islands	—	—	—	—	0·01	0·01
20	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
	TOTAL	96·80	94·09	119·09	118·87	134·94	133·05

APPENDIX XIV

(*vide* para 3.4)

Statement showing outlays and expenditure incurred on Educational Schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1966-67 *to* 1968-69

STATE SECTOR

S. No	Name of State/Union Territory	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10·00	12·86	6·74	6·71	7·50	N.A.
2	Assam	7·75	8·35	15·00	15·00	9·00	14·17
3	Bihar	19·00	17·04	19·05	17·53	19·05	18·43
4	Gujarat	3·92	11·41	14·00	18·82	18·94	22·57
5	Kerala	10·84	5·12	13·54	9·93	11·44	11·44
6	Maharastra	10·00	10·14	17·80	14·83	42·69	44·18
7	Madhya Pradesh	18·50	16·41	15·56	38·59	47·39	45.91
8	Tamil Nadu	42·18	49·37	58·31	57·53	78·18	71·66
9	Mysore	16·88	13·53	21·33	14·52	28·28	20·70
10	Orissa	8·10	7·97	9·70	9·37	8·45	7·34
11	Punjab	27·30	14·14	18·00	18·00	18·00	18·00
12	Rajasthan	6·00	5·36	10·78	10·78*	12·65	12·89
13	Uttar Pradesh	32·00	31·49	34·60	31·07	36·60	36·60*
14	West Bengal	26·15	25·91	26·15	25·91	24·92	21·53
15	Haryana	7·40	7·40*	11·90	11·90*	11·55	11·55*
16	Jammu & Kashmir	3·15	3·03	2·80	2·80	3·57	3·05
17	Delhi	0·35	0·65	0·35	0·44	1·18	1·15
18	Himachal Pradesh	3·64	N.A.	4·85	N.A.	5·53	N.A.
19	Manipur	0.30	0·30	N.A.	N.A.	0·30	0·30

*Ant.cipated

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Tripura .	0·35	0·35	0·56	0·52	0·58	0·49
21	Pondicherry .	1·43	1·24	2·70	1·10	1·52	1·39 (Figures include both S.C & O.B.C)
22	Goa, Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	TOTAL . . .	255·24	241·87	303·72	305·35	387·32	363·35

APPENDIX XV

(*vide* para 3.4)

(CENTRAL SECTOR)

SCHEDULED CASTES

(For Post-matric scholarships & Girls Hostels)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory Administration	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure anticipated	Outlay	Expenditure anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	25·82	25·82	31·23	31·23	38·72	38·72
2	Assam	7·77	7·77	9·77	9·77	9·81	9·81
3	Bihar	26·00	25·03	30·30	30·05	33·09	33·09
4	Gujarat	22·83	22·83	29·62	29·62	33·64	33·64
5	Kerala	6·26	6·26	20·01	19·80	11·04	10·70
6	Maharashtra	86·81	86·47	101·77	102·81	118·42	119·47
7	Madhya Pradesh	17·19	17·18	15·97	15·99	26·66	26·66
8	Tamil Nadu	29·97	28·95	39·34	39·56	46·99	47·33
9	Mysore	22·56	22·56	27·89	27·89	33·70	33·70
10	Orissa	3·85	3·55	3·80	2·70	4·06	3·96
11	Punjab	22·78*	21·69	21·51	21·51	23·14	23·14
12	Rajasthan	6·38	6·38	8·67	8·67	9·78	9·78
13	Uttar Pradesh	108·86	108·11	123·10	121·90	154·40	154·90
14	West Bengal	58·33	58·33	60·80	59·80	73·13	73·01
15	Haryana	1·00	1·00	7·29	7·29	7·95	7·95
16	Jammu & Kashmir	0·50	N.A.	0·43	N.A.	1·41	1·41
17	Delhi	3·27	3·27	3·76	3·76	5·92	5·92
18	Himachal Pradesh	0·89	0·89	1·98	1·98	2·39	2·39
19	Manipur	0·18	0·18	0·30	0·30	0·17	0·17

*Includes Rs. 1·09 lakhs for girls hostels for undivided Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Tripura . . .	0·59	0·59	0·66	0·66	0·83	0·83
21	Pondicherry .	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·11	0·11
22	Goa, Daman & Diu .	..	..	..	..	0·07	0·07
23	Chandigarh . .	0·01	0·01	0·09	0·09	0·16	0·16
	TOTAL . .	451·86	446·88	538·30	535·39	635·59	636·92

APPENDIX XVI

(*Vide* para 3-4)

STATE SECTOR

Statement showing physical Targets achieved in respect of educational Schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during—1966-67.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Pre-matric Scholarships	Ashram Schools	Supply of books, Slates, Clothes, etc.	Mid-day Meals.	Hostels	Schools	Miscellaneous Schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	361 students	7 Schools continued	380 students	250 students	7 Hostels		
2	Assam . .	N.A.						1. free education. 2. Grant to non-Govt. colleges.
3	Bihar . .	4405				3 Hostels (Opening and maintenance)	3 Residential Schools.	4235 Educational grants. 1670 Reimbursement grants.
4	Gujarat	13342 students	25			(1) 11 Hostels (2) 485 students (3) Building grant to 2 Hostels.		
5	Kerala .	3206				Hostels (included in Scheduled Castes)		

1	3	4	6	7	8	9
6 Maharashtra .	1100 students	Development of 10 Ashram Schools	..	(1) Grants to 18 Hostels. (539 students). (2) Building grant to 2 Hostels. (3) Construction of 1 Hostel.	Grants to 17 Schools.	
7 Madhya Pradesh	479000 students		..	3,00,000 students 70 Hostels.	..	..
8 Tamil Nadu .	314	..	47 Schools	.. 2 Hostels	5 Schools 12 School Buildings.	
9 Mysore . .	30 stipends in I.T.Is. 671-Pre-matric scholarships.	11 Ashram Schools	(1) Clothes to 2522 students (2) Books and equipments to 7 students.	.. (1) 1 Hostel. (2) 49 Boarders.	..	1 Community Centre.
10 Orissa . .	3500	20 Attendents Quarters 20 Teachers Quarters.		Construction of 16 Hostels.	8 Primary Schools upgraded 497 Schools given grarts. 15 High and 13 Middle Schools upgraded.	33900 Other grants.
11 Rajasthan .	N.A.					
12 West Bengal .	1163 stipends	4 Hostels	Book grants =4262 students	.. 1. Hostels charges to 4549 students.	Grants to 5 Primary Schools.	(1) Tuition Fees =20394 students.

						(2) Construction of one hostel. (3) Extension of 2 hostels.		(2) Examination Fees—639 students. (3) Coaching arrangements for 1186 students.
13	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4 Hostels	..	..
14	Manipur .	938 Students	..			See 1968-69	(1) 2 School Buildings. (2) 10 Middle Schools.	(1) Teachers Quarters—20. (2) Tribal books—49. (3) Aid to Voluntary Agencies—4.
15	Tripura . .	..	..			See 1968-69	N.A.	
16	A & N Islands.	N.A.	N.A.			39 Hostels	..	
17	Goa, Daman & Diu . .	..	N.A.					

APPENDIX XVII

(*vide* para 3.4)

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1966-67

Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territory Administrations	Post-matric scholarships	Girls Hostels
1	2	3	4
		scholarships	hostels
1	Andhra Pradesh	255	10
2	Assam	5813	6
3	Bihar	4538	..
4	Gujarat	1317	..
5	Kerala	214	2
6	Maharashtra	628	3
7	Madhya Pradesh	1638	10
8	Tamil Nadu	86	..
9	Mysore	68	N.A.
10	Orissa	536	4
11	Punjab	79	..
12	Rajasthan	538	N.A.
13	West Bengal	583	5
14	Nagaland	292	..
15	Himachal Pradesh	94	..
16	Manipur	958	..
17	Tripura	122	..

APPENDIX XVIII

(*Vide* para 3.4)

Statement showing physical targets achieved in respect of educational schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during 1967-68.

STATE SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Pre-matric scholarships	Ashram Schools	Books, Slates, Clothes and equipments	Mid-day Meals	Hostels	Schools	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
2	Assam . .	2349	..					(1) 43,758 Students. given free education (2) 35 Organisations given grants.
3	Bihar .	4625		..	..	3Hostels (Opening and maintenance)	3 Residential Schools	4250 educational grants.
4	Gujarat .	47014 tuition/ examination fees/stipends.	2 Ashram Schools			(1) 19 Hostels (2) 644 Students (3) 6 Hostel-Building grant.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Kerala .	3200			Existing Schools	(i) 1 Hostel (ii) 5 Grants	3 Residential Basic Schools.	(1) Reimbursement of tuition fees to 1000 students. (2) 1 Book Bank.
6	Maharashtra .	965 Scholarships/ examination fees/stipends.	14 Ashram Schools			(1) Grants to 84 Hostels. (2) 70 inmates.		Balwadis—1
	Madhya Pradesh	5,00,080 students			4,50,000 students	Construction and maintenance of 120 Hostels.		
8	TamilNadu .	780		School equipment—53			7 Schools 9 Buildings.	
9	Mysore . .	44 stipends in I.T.Is. 672 Pre-matric scholarships.	1 New Ashram School. 3 expanded.	Equipment & Clothing to 4800 students.		3 Hostels 147 Boarders		2 Community-*cum*-work centers.
10	Orissa . .	19939 students 625 I.T.I. stipends.	3 Teachers Quarters. 6447 students benefited.			Completion of Post Matric Hostel of B.J.B. College at Bhubaneswar.		1,02,183 other grants. 24 Teachers Quarters.
11	Rajasthan .	9500 (Anticipated).				Hostels—4		Aid to 1 voluntary Agency.
12	West Bengal .	25,212 tuition fees/examination fees/stipends.	3 Hostels in Ashram schools.	5262 Book grants.		1. Hostel charges to 5464 students. 2. Construction of 3 hostels.	8 Primary Schools	Coaching to 861 students.

						3. Extension of 2 hostels.	
13	Himachal Pradesh.	500 Pre-matric scholarships *Technical scholarship—60	3	Aid for 500 books and slates.	500		
14	Manipur .	N.A.					
15	Tripura . .			Free Books and dresses to 3907 students.			Building grant to 11 Schools.
16	A. & N. Islands	2 scholarships	N.A.	Free books (Targets not available).		41 Hostels	..
17	Goa, Daman & Diu . .	N.A.					

*Proposed.

APPENDIX XIX

(*vide* para 3.4)

SCHEDULED TRIBES *1967-68*

Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory Administrations	Post-matric scholarships	Girls hostels
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	286 scholarships	N.A.
2	Assam	6492 „	N.A.
3	Bihar	5884 „	..
4	Gujarat	1431 „	10 hostels
5	Kerala	203 „	1 hostel
6	Maharashtra	676 „	6 hostels.
7	Madhya Pradesh	1477 „	10 new hostels 20 hostels maintained.
8	Tamil Nadu	98 „	1 hostel
9	Mysore	80 „	N. A.
10	Orissa	667 „	4 hostels
11	Rajasthan	749 „	N.A.
12	Uttar Pradesh	113 „	..
13	West Bengal	696 „	3 hostels
14	Nagaland	767 „	..
15	Himachal Pradesh	279 „	..
16	Manipur	1244 „	..
17	Tripura	118 „	..
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1 „	..

APPENDIX XX

(*Vide* para 3.4)

Statement showing physical targets achieved in respect of educational schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during 1968-69.

STATE SECTOR

Srl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Pre-matric Scholarships	Ashram Schools	Supply of books, Slates Clothes and equipments	Mid-day Meals	Hostels	Schools	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
2	Assam . .	1475			..	..	..	(1) Free education to 45972 students. (2) Grants to organisations—35.
3	Bihar . .	4708		..		3 Hostels (Opening and maintenance).	3 Residential Schools.	(1) Educational grants—4250. (2) Reimbursement of examination fees—2670.
4	Gujarat . .	2,58,686 Tuition/ Examination and Stipends. 101 I.T.I. Stipends.	18 Schools.	..		(1) 7 Hostels. (2) 386 Students (3) 6 Hostels—Building grant.	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Kerala . .	4729	..		8600 Students.	(1) Hostel. (2) 91 Grants.	3 Old and 1 new Residential Basic Schools.	Reimbursement of tuition fee to 1833 students.
6	Maharashtra .	2273 Students (Scholarsh p/ examination fee etc.).	13 Ashram Schools. Post Basic Ashram Schools—3.			Grants to 217 Hostels. (379 inmates)		Balwadis—10
7	Madhya Pradesh	4,47,000			5,50,000 Students	Construction and maintenance of 170 Hostels.	..	
8	Tamil Nadu .	849	..	57 equipments to Schools.		(1) 2 Hostel Buildings.	12 Residential Schools. School Buildings—2	
9	Mysore . .	92 students in I.T.Is. 859 Pre-matric Scholarships.	2 Maintained	325 dresses in hostels. 200 dresses. 2343 equipments and clothes. 3 students given Books and equipments.	..	(1) 5 Hostels. (2) Grant to 1 hostel. (3) 228 Boarders.		Community Centre Started—1. Maintained—4.
10	Orissa . .	14234 276 I.T.I. Stipends.	2 New Ashrams (6129 students benefited) 2 Ashram Schools con-	..		2 Hostels under Construction.	29 High Schools.	10412 other grants. 20 Sevashrams upgraded.

			verted into High Schools.					
11	Rajasthan .		..	..	N.A.	..	..	
12	Uttar Pradesh	2488*	..	..	..	..	..	Exemption from payment of tuition fees—588* Students.
13	West Bengal .	18318 tuition fees. 442 Examination fees.	Ashram facilities in old hostels continuing.	4895 Book grants.	..	(1) Hostel charges to 5137 students. (2) Construction of 3 Hostels.	Construction of 8 Primary Schools.	..
14	Himachal Pradesh .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..
15	Manip r .	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	63 Hostels	N.A.	..
16	Tripura . .		..	Free Books to 3333 students. Book grants to 272 students. Free Dress to 1146 students.	..	(1) 4455 students awarded Boarding house stipends. (2) Grant of construction of Six Boarding Houses.	Building grants —12 Primary Schools.	Award to teachers—36.
17	A. & N. Islands	N.A.		N.A.	..	48 Hostellers.		..
18	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .		..		N.A.		..	..

* Anticipated.

APPENDIX XXI

(*vide* para 3.4)

Scheduled Tribes 1968-69

Central Sector

Srl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory Administration	Post-matric Scholarships	Girls hostels
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	285 scholarships	N.A.
2	Assam	7420 ,,	N.A.
3	Bihar	6799 ,,	..
4	Gujarat	1589 ,,	28 hostels
5	Kerala	201 ,,	1 hostel
6	Maharashtra	1892 ,,	6 hostels
7	Madhya Pradesh	3102 ,,	30 hostels
8	Tamil Nadu	98 ,,	1 hostel
9	Mysore	116 ,,	N.A.
10	Orissa	734 ,,	..
11	Rajasthan	899 ,,	N.A.
12	Uttar Pradesh	248 ,,	3 hostels
13	West Bengal	738 ,,	3 hostels
14	Nagaland	750 ,,	..
15	Himachal Pradesh	244 ,,	..
16	Manipur	1417 ,,	..
17	Tripura	165 ,,	..
18	A & N Islands	2 ,,	..
19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1 ,,	..

APPENDIX XXII

(*Vide* para 3·4)

Statement showing physical targets achieved in respect of educational schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1966-67.

State Sector.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory.	Pre-matric Scholarships.	Supply of mid-day meals.	Supply of books, slates, Clothes etc.	Hostels	Schools	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1500			(1) 4050 boarders in 40 Hostels (Government Hostels). (2) 1000 boarders in subsidised Hostels.		
2	Assam . .	N.A.	..				Free Education (Targets not available).
3	Bihar . .	6535			Opening and maintenance of 5 Hostels.		7500 educational grants.
4	Gujarat . .	21889 students (Tuition/Examination fees/ scholarship).		..	(1) 5 Hostels. (2) 245 students. (3) Building grant to 4 Hostels.		..
	Kerala . .	4514	....		(1) One Cosmopolitan Hostel. (2) 32 grants.		....
	Maharashtra .	16710 Scholarships/Examination fees.			(1) Construction of 1 Hostel. (2) Grants to 128 Hostels. (1690 students).	.....	....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					(3) Building grant to 13 Hostels.		
7	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10 Hostels.	..	..
8	TamilNadu	N.A.	22694	Books & Slates —5870 Equipments—833	39 Hostels.	Construction and repairs— 188 Schools.	Part-time tutors—12
9	Mysore	1094 stipends to I.T.I. trainees.	..	183 Post-matric students given equipments.	(1) 42 Hostels. (2) 1255 Boarders.	11 Residential Schools.	(1) Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centre. (2) 63 Women Welfare Organisations.
10	Orissa	Pre-matric scholarships to 3000 students. 160 I.T.I. Stipends.			Construction of 8 Hostels.		25000 students given other grants.
11	Punjab	20034		..			
12	Rajasthan	13614	..	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh	30176 Pre-matric Scholarships.	..	Grant-in-aid for purchase of books and equipments to 125 students	Grant to 466 students.	..	(1) 20484 exemption from tuition fees. (2) Grant to 466 institutions for improvement in libraries and hostels.
14	West Bengal	680		10179 Book grants.	Hostel charges to 4687 students.		(1) Examination Fees-1678 students. (2) Free tuition-25589 students.

15	Haryana . .	4900 Pre-matric Scholarships and re-imbursement of tuition fees.	..	..	..	..	..
16	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	Educational tours.
17	Delhi . .	323 Vocational Scholarships.	..	..	..	..	..
18	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	..	N.A.	22 Hostels.	..	Reimbursement of tuition fees.
19	Manipur . .	356 scholarships.	..		See in Scheduled Tribes.	..	1549 students given monetary aid.
20	Tripura . .		..	..	N.A.	..	..
21	Pondicherry. .	522	..	(1) Books to 8330 students. (2) Clothes to 2480 students.	79 students.	..	..
22	Goa, Daman and Diu.		..	..	N.A.	..	..

APPENDIX XXIII

(*Vide* para 3.4)

Scheduled Castes 1966-67

Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory Administration.	Post-matric scholarships.	Girls hostels.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	5312 scholarships	13 hostels
2	Assam	2027 ,,	1 hostel
3	Bihar	4595 ,,	1 hostel
4	Gujarat	3793 ,,	—
5	Kerala	2442 ,,	3 hostels.
6	Maharashtra	13264 ,,	1 hostel
7	Madhya Pradesh	4018 ,,	N. A.
8	Tamil Nadu	5465 ,,	12 hostels
9	Mysore	4016 ,,	1 hostel
10	Orissa	636 ,,	2 hostels
11	Punjab	5302 ,,	—
12	Rajasthan	1310 ,,	—
13	Uttar Pradesh	24813 ,,	3 hostels
14	West Bengal	11855 ,,	10 hostels
15	Haryana	258 ,,	—
16	Jammu & Kashmir	215 ,,	—
17	Delhi	710 ,,	—
18	Himachal Pradesh	238 ,,	—
19	Manipur	45 ,,	—
20	Tripura	150 ,,	—
21	Pondicherry.	14 ,,	—
22	Chandigarh.	1 ,,	—

APPENDIX XXIV

(Vide para 3·4)

Statement showing phyiscal targets achieved in respect of educational schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1967-68.

State Sector

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory.	Pre-matric Scholarships.	Books, Slates Clohtes and equipments etc.	Mid-day Meals.	Hostels.	Schools.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2161			(1) 2560 boarders in 29 Govrnment Hostels. (2) 500 boarders in Subsidised Hostels.		..
2	Assam . .	1040			..		Free education—33400 students.
3	Bihar . .	5610			Opening and maintenance of 5 Hostels.		7500 educational grants.
4	Gujarat . .	44707 students (Tuition/Examination fees/Scholarships.)			(1) 4 Hostels. (2) 196 students. (3) Building grant to 5 Hostels.		..
5	Kerala . .	16000		In existing Schools.	(1) 3 Hostels. (2) 10 Grants.		4 Book Banks.
6	Maharashtra .	10155 students.			(1) Opening and maintenance of 580 Hostels. (2) Grants to 405 Hostels. (10862 inmates).		Balwadis—22.
7	Madhya Pradesh		..	..	10 Hostels.	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	TamilNadu .	123437	6180 Books,Slates and equipments.	186243	9 Hostels.	Construction and repairs-193 Buildings	Part-time tutors—31.
9	Mysore . .	..	..		(1) 58 Hostels. (2) 1785 Boarders.		
10	Orissa . .	22541 Pre-matric scholarships· 128 I.T.I. Stipends.	..	..	(1) 4 Hostels constructed. (2) 2 old Hostels completed		86356 Other grants.
11	Punjab . .	34963		..	..		..
12	Rajasthan . .	19500	..	..	5 Hostels.	..	Aid to Voluntary Agencies—2.]
13	Uttar Pradesh .	30000 students.	103 students. (Books and equipment.)		285 Students.		Reimbursement of tuition fees—9824 students.
14	West Bengal .	680 students	10179 students (Book] grants)	..	(1) Hostel charges to 5479 students. (2) Construction of 4 hostels.	..	Examination fee—1678 students.] Free tuition—25589 students.
15	Haryana . .	24,500 students.					..
16	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.					(i) Financial assistance to students. (ii) Educational tours (Physical targets. not available).
17	Delhi. . .	69	..	..	..	..	..

18 Himachal Pradesh.	(i) 280 Pre-matric Scholarships (including reimbursement of fees). (ii) Technical Scholarships —102.	3200	22 Hostels.	..	
19 Manipur. . .			N.A.	..	
20 Tripura. . .		4126 students (Book grants free Books and dresses.	See Scheduled Tribes.	..	
21 Pondicherry.	653	6760 Books. 2108 Clothes.	112 Students.	..	
22 Goa, Daman and Diu.			N.A.		

APPENDIX XXV

(*vide* para 3.4)

1967-68

Scheduled Castes — *Central Sector*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory Administration.	Post-metric. Scholarships.	Girls Hostels.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	5667 Scholarships	N.A.
2	Assam	2355 ,,	N.A.
3	Bihar	6052 ,,	1 hostel
4	Gujarat	3759 ,,	6 hostels.
5	Kerala	5213 ,,	4 hostels
6	Maharashtra	15277 ,,	5 hostels
7	Madhya Pradesh	3780 ,,	N.A.
8	Tamil Nadu	7575 ,,	13 hostels
9	Mysore	4808 ,,	N.A.
10	Orissa	781 ,,	2 hostels
11	Punjab	5176 ,,	N.A.
12	Rajasthan	1767 ,,	N.A.
13	Uttar Pradesh	29021 ,,	25 hostels
14	West Bengal	12351 ,,	—
15	Haryana	1672 ,,	N.A.
16	Jammu & Kashmir	307 ,,	—
17	Delhi	813 ,,	—
18	Himachal Pradesh	575 ,,	—
19	Manipur	47 ,,	—
20	Tripura	164 ,,	—
21	Pondicherry.	16 ,,	—
22	Chandigarh.	19 ,,	—

APPENDIX XXVI

(*vide* para 3·4)

Statement showing physical targets achieved in respect of educational schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes during 1968-69.

State sector

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Pre-matric Scholarships	Supply of books, Slates, clothes and equipments	Mid-day Meals	Hostels	Schools	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh .	N. A.			(1) 2690 boarders in 32 Government Hostels. (2) 750 boarders in Subsidised Hostels.		
2	Assam . . .	530		..	..	..	Free education to 34881 students.
3	Bihar	5599			Opening and maintenance of 5 Hostels.	1 Residential School maintained	7500 educational grants.
4	Gujarat	(1) 102613 tuition/examination fees/scholarships. (2) 90 I·T.Is. stipends			(1) 4 Hostels. (2) 219 students. (3) 6 Hostels—Building grants.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Kerala	47669			(1) 1 Hostel. (2) 155 grants.		Reimbursement of tuition fee to 14559 students.
6	Maharashtra . . .	18397 (Stipends, Examination fees, Scholarships.)	..		(1) Grants to 539 hostels (2) 1146 inmates.	..	Balwadis-37
7	Madhya Pradesh . .	68,000 students.	..		11 Hostels.		
8	Tamil Nadu . . .	1,75,452 (Pre-matric) 808 Scholarships in I.T.Is.	Books and Slates -4422 pupils. Euipments for Schools -819 Clothing -32280	39874	15 Hostels.	School buildings repairs -136 Construction-2	Part-time tutors-49.
9	Mysore	884 Stipends in I.T.Is. 1666 Merit Scholarships. 13844 Pre-matric.	438, Children, given dresses books etc.		(1) 74 Hostels. (2) 2768 Boarders	Enhaneed strenght of 354 children in Residential Schools.	Nursery-cum-women Welfare Centres -2 Maintained -11 Training of Women Welfare Orginisations-19 trained.

10	Orissa	11054 961 I.T.I. Stipends	..	..	7 Hostels under construction.	..	..
11	Punjab	12760			..	..	..
12	Rajasthan . . .		..	..	..	..	..
13	Uttar Pradesh . . .	29065 Students 100 Extrameritorious stipends.	55 students given books, Equipments etc.		(17 18 Hostels for boys. (2) Grant to 269 Institutions		15000 tuition fees. Expansion of libraries, hostls, schools institutions-269.
14	West Bengal . . .	1673 Examination Fees. 20095 Free tuition.	7784 stipends for host els	..	(1) Hostel charges to 4149 students. (2) Construction of 3 Hostels.		..
15	Haryana	27,500*	..	..	..	..	
16	Jammu & Kashmir . .	5648	..	..	..	..	(1) Financial assistance to 35 students. (2) Educational tours (Physical Targets not available).
17	Delhi	164 trainees					
18	Himachal Pradesh . .		..		22 Hostels.		
19	Manipur . .		..		See in Scheduled Tribes.		..

*Anticipated.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					See in Scheduled Tribes		
20	Tripura		Free dressess -1174 students. Book Grants- 1440 students.		Do.	..	..
21	Pondicherry . . .	1050	6992 books and Slates. 1154 Clothes.		165 students.		..
22	Goa, Daman & Diu. . ..			..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXVII

(*vide* para 3.4) 1968-69

Scheduled Castes *Central Sector*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory Administration.	Pos-matric scholarship	Girls hostels.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	7583	N. A.
2	Assam	2605	N. A.
3	Bihar	7045	..
4	Gujarat	4979	9 hostels.
5	Kerala	382	3 hostels.
6	Maharashtra	17745	5 hostels.
7	Madhya Pradesh	7745	7 hostels.
8	Tamil Nadu	9374	13 hostels.
9	Mysore	6400	..
10	Orissa	910	..
11	Punjab	6764	N. A.
12	Rajasthan	1849	. A.
13	Uttar Pradesh	36006	25 hos
14	West Bengal	14653	3 hos
15	Haryana		
16	Jammu and Kashmir	382	
17	Delh	1029	
18	Himachal Pradesh	508	
19	Manipur	35	
20	Tripura		..

1	2	3	4
21	Pondicherry	22	..
22	Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	11	..
23	Chandigarh	27	..

APPENDIX XXVIII

(*vide* para 4.3)

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes/Tribes students at primary stages—1965-66

State/Union Territoties	Total Enrol-ment	Enrol-ment of Castes.	% of Scheduled Castes Enrol-ment to total Enrol-ment.	Enrol-ment of Scheduled Tribes	% of Scheduled Tribes to total Enrol-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh . . .	37,69,174	5,co,955	13·3	96,c84	2·5
Assam	14,42,771	1,02,987	7·1	3,47,2co	24·1
Bihar	42,09,677	3,79,305	9·0	3,67,689	8·7
Gujarat	20,20,870	2,17,354	10·8	2,03,596	10·1
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	2,96,709	5,465	10·8	..	..
Kerala	28,68,984	2,90,345	10·0	16,516	0·6
Madhya Pradesh . . .	28,48,947	3,00,451	10·5	4,13,227	14·5
Maharashtra	51,94,182	4,77,050	9·2	2,27,617	4·4
Mysore	31,35,812	3,09,083	9·9	14,508	0·5
Nagaland . . .	57,846	323	0·5	56,381	97·5
Orissa	17,49,182	2,65,389	15·2	2,69,609	15·4
Punjab	23,71,769	2,92,262	12·3	1,716	0·1
Rajasthan	16,18,364	2,20,573	13·6	1,24,452	7·7
Tamil Nadu	45,11,350	6,82,876	15·1	26,613	0·6
Uttar Pradesh	90,17,914	11,97,871	13·3	..	..
West Bengal . . .	39,50,323	5,99,313	15·2	1,27,441	3·2
A & N Islands . . .	8,079	..	..	916	11·3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	5,155	190	3·7	3,832	74·3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	4,04,975	44,527	11·0	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu .	94,651	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh .	1,42,356	24,157	17·0	3,930	2·8
L.M. & A Islands .	3,865	..	..	3,837	99·3
Manipur . . .	1,04,732	3,357	3·2	60,362	57·6
N.E.F.A. . . .	N.A.	..	..	12,227	N.A.
Pondicherry . . .	47,528	7,701	16·2	..	..
Tripura . . .	1,34,206	16,857	12·6	26,491	19·7
INDIA . . .	5,00,09,421	59,38,390	11·9	24,05,644	4·8

APPENDIX XXX

(*Vide* para 4.3)

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students at middle stage—1965-66

State/ Union Territories	Total Enrolment	Enrolment of Scheduled Castes	% of Scheduled Castes Enrolment to total Enrolment	Enrolment of Scheduldd Tribes	% of Scheduled Tribes to total Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh .	6,50,637	59,546	9·2	4,710	0·7
Assam	3,26,851	19,465	6·0	55,615	17·1
Bihar	7,40,406	56,883	7·7	49,020	6·6
Guiarat . . .	5,97,403	35,488	5·9	35,213	5·9
Jammu & Kashmir	96,949	1,638	1·7	..	..
Kerala . . .	8,65,933	79,532	9·2	2,939	0·3
Madhya Pradesh	5,63,575	46,075	8·2	41,661	7·4
Maharashtra	12,2,586	1,04,339	8·5	26,486	2·2
Mysore .	5,78,374	41,019	7·1	1,863	0·3
Nagaland	12,260	62	0·5	11,663	95·1
Orissa . . .	2,51,230	17,516	7·0	16,572	6·6
Punjab . . .	5,88,298	53,556	9·1	199	0·0
Rajasthan .	3,29,910	29,301	8·9	12,628	..
Tamil Nadu .	10,65,927	1,82,301	17·1	2,829	0·3
Uttar Pradesh .	15,14,546	1,54,571	10·2	..	..
West Bengal	8,53,626	77,600	9·1	16,234	1·9
A & N. Islands .	1,482	..	..	..	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	495	23	4·6	150	30·3
Delhi	1,74,835	9,541	5·1		..
Goa, Daman & Diu .	18,430	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	36,830	6,654	18·1	1,024	2·8
L M & A Islands	691	..	..	670	97·0
Manipur	25,288	275	1·1	6,728	26·6
N.E.F.A.	N.A.	..		1,033	N.A.
Pondicherry	11,368	1,249	11·0	..	..
Tripura	28,677	2,221	7·7	2,579	9·0
INDIA	1,05,55,707	9,78,885	9·3	2,89,816	2·7

APPENDIX XXX

(*Vide* Para 4.3)

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes|Tribes students at High|Higher Secondary Stages—1965-66

State/ UnionTerritories	Total Enrolment	Enrolment of Scheduled Castes	% of Scheduled Castes Enrolment to total Enrolment	Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes	% of Scheduled Tribes to total Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	3,41,922	25,465	7.4	1,643	0·5
Assam	2,07,358	12,260	5·9	26,678	12·9
Bihar	4,63,059	24,445	5·3	18,900	5·1
Gujarat . .	3,11,366	15,313	4·9	8,219	2·3
Jammu & Kashmir	41,487	662	1·6	..	..
Kerala . . .	3,69,494	28,924	7·8	986	0·3
Madhya Pradesh	2,69,430	19,540	7·3	11,863	4·4
Maharashtra	6,16,436	48,632	7·9	9,525	1·5
Mysore . .	2,88,057	14,275	5·0	[illegible],1	4
Nagaland	5,245	44	0·8	4,862	92·7
Orissa . .	1,00,956	5,564	5·5	4,751	4·7
Punjab .	2,62,104	23,512	9·0	94	0·0
Rajasthan .	1,39,156	6,915	5·0	3,239	2·3
Tamil Nadu	5,51,461	96,286	17·5	1,029	0·3
Uttar Pradesh	7,94,695	71,138	9·0	..	..
West Bengal	3,76,984	19,373	5·1	4,329	1·1
A & N Islands .	477	..	..	23	4·8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	202	11	5·4	29	14·4
Delhi . . .	95,133	2,719	2·9		..
Goa, Daman & Diu	8,957	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	12,715	1,312	10·3	364	2·9

1	2	3	4	5	6
L M & A Islands . . .	231	..	..	222	96·1
Manipur	13,557	112	0·8	2,483	18·3
N.E.F.A.	N.A.	..	..	559	N.A.
Pondicherry	6,618	512	8·6	..	..
Tripura . . .	12,534	845	6·4	691	5·5
INDIA . . .	52,89,634	4,17,929	7·9	1,01,656	1·9

APPENDIX XXXI

(*Vide* para 4 of Introduction)

Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Report.

S. No.	Reference to para No. in the Report	Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3
1.	2.11.	The Committee note that there is no uniform reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Medical Colleges of different States. The Committee are also unhappy to note that out of 95 medical colleges in the country as many as 17 have not provided any reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee would like the Department of Health to take up with the State Governments concerned the question of providing a uniform reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the medical colleges in the country. The State Governments may be asked to impress upon the medical colleges which have not so far provided the requisite reservation, to fall in line. The Committee would also like the Ministry to set up a small cell in the Ministry to keep a continuous watch on the implementation of the scheme of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the medical colleges.
2.	2.12.	The Committee regret to note from the information furnished by the Department of Health that in none of the six Medical Colleges in West Bengal there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on percentage basis. The Committee are distressed to note that out

1	2	3
		of a total capacity of 705 in those colleges, only 19 seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and 13 for Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee would urge the Department of Health to take up the matter immediately with the Government of West Bengal and persuade that Government to fall in line with the rest of the States and prescribe the usual 15 per cent reservations for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in the Medical Colleges of that State.
3.	2.13.	The Committee are in agreement with the Elayaperumal Committee that if enough number of students are not forthcoming from one State for the reserved seats, those seats should be allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from other States willing to come to that State. In such cases, capitation fees, if required, should be paid by the Government.
4.	2.14.	The Committee have noticed that eight Medical Colleges run by private agencies have been charging capitation fees from students seeking admission in those colleges. The Committee deplore the system of charging capitation fees from students and hope that Government would take necessary measures to see that this system is done away with.
5.	2.20.	The Committee note from the statement furnished by the Department of Health in regard to five States/Union Territory Administrations that there is no uniformity regarding concessions given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in respect of percentage of marks required for admission to medical colleges. Information in respect of other States/Union Territories has not been furnished to the Committee. The Committee suggest that a union concession of 10 per cent marks should be given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students

1	2	3
		on the Minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students in the matter of admission by all the medical colleges in the country. The Committee recommend that all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, who have secured the minimum qualifying marks fixed for them, that is, after allowing 10 per cent concession in minimum marks fixed for the general students, should be admitted in the medical colleges. Such of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure marks equal to, or more than, the marks obtained by the last general student admitted should be treated as admitted against the general seats and not counted for the purpose of filling reserved seats by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Committee suggest that the cell recommended to be set up in the Ministry should also be charged with the duty of maintaining statistics of the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the different medical colleges.
6.	2.21.	The Committee commend the scheme for special coaching classes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students so that they can come up to the requisite standard.
7.	2.22.	The Committee are in agreement with the observation of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that such of the weak Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students as are likely to do better in the succeeding year should be allowed to be retained for the second year and suggest that the Government of India should sanction loans/scholarships in such cases to be realised from the students after they have been successfully settled in life.

1	2	3
8.	2.23.	The Committee also suggest that where eligible students belonging to Scheduled Castes are not available, reserved seats should be given to Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa*.
9.	2.28.	The Committee note that Government of India have issued a Circular to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations that they should accept only such certificates, for admission to Medical Colleges against reserved seats, which certify that the holder has been born in a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family. The Committee have no doubt that the tendency of getting admission to medical colleges against reserved seats by producing false certificates cannot be curbed unless some exemplary punishment is given to those who attempt to cheat by this unscrupulous means. The Committee, therefore suggest that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should be asked to initiate criminal proceedings against the concerned persons whenever such cases come to their notice, besides cancellation of their admission etc.
10.	2.44.	The Committee note that the reservations of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of admission to the Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme in the various States are proportionate to their population in the respective States/Union Territories. The Committee also note that the selection of candidates for Industrial Training Institutes is made by a Selection Committee formed for the purpose. The Committee suggest that one of the prominent members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the area or the local Scheduled Caste/Scheduled

1	2	3
		Tribe M.L.A. or M.P., as the case may be, should be associated with the Selection Committees formed for the purpose.
11.	2.45.	The Committee note that the Central Government have advised the State Governments that they must fulfil the percentages of reservations of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in Industrial Training Institutes, on population basis and that they have also requested the State Governments to improve further on these figures. The Committee hope that there will be progressive improvement in the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Industrial Training Institutes in future.
12.	2.46.	The Committee commend the new principle that has been introduced with effect from the current year, namely, that if the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get the minimum prescribed percentage of marks at the admission test, they should be admitted in the reserved quota and they should not be compared with the students in general list. The Committee feel that this decision, although belated, would enable a larger number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to gain admission in Industrial Training Institutes.
13.	2.47.	The Committee are distressed to note from the statement showing the number of trainees in roll and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them under the Craftsman Training Scheme that while there has been improvement in some States, the position in some other States continues to be bad. The Committee feel that greater efforts are required to be made in the matter and they would desire that the enrolment position should be reviewed

1	2	3
		periodically and there should be a permanent agency to watch the progress.
14.	2.48.	The Committee hope that the Department of Labour and Employment, in consultation with the Departments of Social Welfare and Industry, will make concerted efforts, as suggested by the Education Commission, through enlightened wage policies, vocational guidance and education of public opinion, to promote status and value of the skilled craftsmen and technicians so that more and more Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take up these jobs. The Committee desire that this task should be entrusted to the Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres. The Committee also desire that more such Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres should be started, particularly in the areas having concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations.
15.	2.59.	The Committee note that while the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have advised the University and other educational institutions to provide for 20 per cent reservation in all technical/educational institutions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they themselves have not been able to ensure 20 per cent reservation in some of the institutions which are under their control. For example, there is only 10 per cent reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for admission to the Indian Institutes of Management, Calcutta and Ahmedabad as against 20 per cent reservation for these communities in some of the other institutions under the Ministry. The Committee are not able to appreciate the reasons advanced for fixing the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these institutions only at 10 per cent. The Committee feel that limited number

1	2	3
		of seats for a particular course is no ground for depriving the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of their due shares in that course. The Committee hope that the Ministry would provide for 20 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institutes of Management, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
16.	2.65.	The Committee note that there is 20 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to Engineering Colleges. The Committee are concerned at the findings of the Elayaperumal Committee that the implementing authorities, both Government and non-Government Institutes, are not at all carrying out the instructions from the Government in the matter of reservation and admission of Scheduled Caste students. The Committee are unhappy to note that admission to Engineering courses is restricted to candidates who obtain certain minimum percentage of marks, and not merely the pass marks of the qualifying examination. The Committee recommend that for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, there should be 10 per cent reduction in minimum marks fixed for admission for general students, provided that the lower percentage prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination. The Committee also recommend that the maximum age prescribed for admission to Engineering Colleges should be relaxed by three years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
17.	2.67.	The Committee commend the scheme of self-employment being introduced by the Department of Labour and Employment for the employment of Industrial Training Institute trainees

1	2	3
		with the financial help from the nationalised banks without production of any security. They expect that there will be liberal flow of money and expert advice from the Department of Labour and Employment to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees to set up their own trade/industry. The Committee desire that the scheme should be given practical shape without any further delay.
18.	2.68	The Committee note that attention is now being given to the development of rural and some urban centres. The Committee recommend that while doing so the Industrial Training Institute trainees should be encouraged to set up their own small-scale workshops, industries or services needed in the community, on the self-employed, cooperative or community sponsored basis. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees should be actively encouraged to participate in them.
19.	2.69.	The Committee also recommend that training-cum-production centres should be set up by the Department of Labour and Employment and the Department of Social Welfare in the areas having a concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
20.	2.82.	The Committee regret to note that although reservation of 15 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent seats for Scheduled Tribes for their admission to educational institutions was provided by the Ministry of Education as early as in 1954, no concerted efforts were made by the Ministry to see that the reservation orders were actually implemented by the institutions concerned. The Committee are unhappy to note from the statement furnished by the Ministry (*See* Appendix IX) that even at present reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1	2	3
		are not provided by a number of Universities and that the statistical information asked for by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services from the Universities and their colleges in this regard in 1969 has been furnished by only 23 Universities. The Committee would like to stress that the statistics required to be compiled by the Ministry should immediately be collected and the causes or factors which are coming in the way of making the provisions for reservations/relaxations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by these Universities/Colleges should be investigated and immediate effective remedial measures taken.
21.	2.83.	The Committee recommend that the University Grants Commission should be made responsible for collection and compilation of the statstics in regard to the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students seeking admission in the various Universities and Colleges and the number actually admitted by them. The information and data thus compiled should be included in the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission.
22.	2.87.	While noting the priorities laid down by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for admission in Central Schools, the Committee regret that there are no reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Schools. The Committee are in agreement with the observation made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that unless specific reservation is prescribed for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, the position will not improve in the immediate future. They recommend that seats should be reserved for

1	2	3
		Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children of the Central Government employees falling with in the priority categories laid down.
23.	2.92.	The Committee note that there is no reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Public/Residential Schools. They also note that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services are implementing scheme of scholarships for study in selected Residential Schools and in Public Schools and under that scheme 200 fresh scholarships are given every year out of which 10 per cent of the scholarships (7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and 2½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes) have been reserved for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are unhappy to learn that during the last three years only 10 Scheduled Castes and nine Scheduled Tribes could avail of these scholarships as against 60 scholarships reserved for them because as stated, the requisite number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students could not obtain the qualifying marks for inclusion in the list of successful candidates. The Committee also note that children, income of whose parents is upto Rs. 500 per month, are eligible for the award of the scholarships. They are unhappy to find that the children of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, who are economically and educationally backward, are treated at par with the general students in this regard. Keeping in view the conditions and environment in which these people live, the Committee recommend that: (i) Scholarships should be given to those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students income of whose parents/ guardians does not exceed Rs. 1,200 p.m.

1	2	3
		(ii) Concession of 10 per cent of marks should be given to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students.
		(iii) Coaching classes should be introduced for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students before the test for the award of scholarships is held.
		(iv) In no case scholarships reserved for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be allowed to go unutilised. Best among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students taking the test should be selected in case the reserved quota for them is not otherwise filled.
		The Committee hope that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services would be able to persuade the Public Schools to provide the above facilities/concessions to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
24.	2.103.	The Committee note that Ashram type of schools especially set up for the Scheduled Tribe children are residential schools with vocational bias. The inmates are provided free boarding and lodging, education and medical facilities. They also note that the cost of establishment and running of Ashram schools is an expensive proposition and Government are hesitant in opening such schools.
		The Committee endorse the views of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that though Ashram type of education may be costly compared to the ordinary schools, the benefits conferred on tribal children by such schools are far more abiding in the long

1	2	3
		run. They desire that more and more such schools should be established, particularly in remote areas and areas where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concentrated, and utmost economy should be exercised in the cost of establishment and running of the schools.
25.	2.104.	The Committee commend the policy of appointing local tribals as teacher and such schools. They feel that the gulf between the teacher and the taught can best be reduced by appointing teachers from the local tribal community itself.
26.	2.106.	The Committee would like that immediate instructions should be issued to all Universities and other Educational Institutions that the reservations and concessions available for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should invariably be mentioned in their prospectuses.
27.	2.107.	The Committee also suggest that a brochure or publication indicating at one place the admission facilities and concessions available to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all educational institutions (technical and non-technical) may be brought out by the Central as well as the State Governments for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
28.	3.16	The Committee are distressed to note that there is a wide gap in the outlays and the expenditure incurred on Educational Schemes and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State Sectors. During the Second Plan period, out of Rs. 760 Lakhs allocated, only Rs. 649 lakhs was spent. During the Third Plan period, out of 1301 lakhs, only Rs. 1166 lakhs was spent. Likewise, during the yearly Plans also, there have been shortfalls in expenditure in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The Committee

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		regret to note that the number of Scholarship/stipend holders in the State Sector has gone down considerably during the Third Plan period. The Committee are not at all convinced by the reply given by the Department of Social Welfare that "education at various levels has been made free progressively in many States. It is, perhaps, due to these reasons that there has been shortfall in the physical targets during the Third Plan period; however the States who have reported shortfalls during the Third Plan, have been addressed in the matter". The Committee have taken note of the fact that the Zonal Directors of the Department of Social Welfare have been entrusted with the duty *inter alia* to see that the money meant for a particular scheme is properly utilised for that purpose. The Committee hope that the Zonal Directors will keep a proper watch to ensure that funds provided for a particular scheme are fully and purposefully utilised. The Committee suggest that the Zonal Directors should take stock of the implementation of the schemes in their respective Zones and submit half-yearly reports to the Department of Social Welfare and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes drawing particular attention to the shortcomings therein and the steps needed to meet the situation.
29	3.17	The Committee do not appreciate the procedure whereby the Central Government assistance to States is reduced in proportion to the shortfall in the Plan expenditure of a State. The Committee feel that this has an adverse effect, as in the following years, the State Governments would spend lesser and lesser amount on education for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee, therefore, recommend

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		that the Central assistance to States should not be reduced merely on account of a short-fall in the plan expenditure of a State but it should be correspondingly increased in the following year to make good the shortfall of the previous year and a high priority should be given to the Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their execution.
30	3.18	The Committee regret to note that as against the demands of the States/Union Territories of Rs. 2701.30 lakhs and Rs. 2610.67 lakhs for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively during the Fourth Plan, provision for Rs. 2459.53 lakhs and Rs. 2403.33 lakhs only has been made for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The Committee are unable to appreciate the justification for this cut of about rupees four and a half crores in the Plan allocations for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Sector. The Committee cannot help emphasizing the imperative need and urgency of educating the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Education alone is the most effective means of improving the lot of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been suffering from backwardness for centuries. The Committee, therefore, consider it absolutely essential that there should be liberal allocation of funds for the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They hope that the Centre will assume increasing financial responsibility for the education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in the Central as well as in the State Sectors.
31	4.10	The Committee are distressed to note that the latest data compiled by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the State-wise

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		enrolment at all levels of education of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their percentages of the total enrolment of all communities, relate only to the year 1965-66. The Committee note that in almost all the States, the percentage of enrolment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children of the total enrolment at the Secondary and High/Higher Secondary stage is much less than at the primary stage. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh from 13.3 per cent at primary stage, it has fallen to 9.2 per cent at the middle stage and 7:4 per cent at the High/Higher Secondary stage; in Bihar, it has fallen from 9.0 per cent at primary stage to 7.7 per cent at the middle stage and to 5.3 per cent at the High/Higher Secondary stage; in Gujarat, it has fallen from 10.8 per cent at the primary stage to 5.9 per cent at the middle stage and to 4.9 per cent at the High/Higher Secondary stage; in Orissa, it has fallen from 15.2 per cent at the primary stage to 7.0 per cent at the middle stage and to 5.5 per cent at the High/Higher Secondary stage; and in West Bengal, it has fallen from 15.2 per cent at the Primary stage to 9.1 per cent at the middle stage to 5.1 per cent at the High/Higher Secondary stage. The Committee suggest that the Department of Social Welfare should immediately conduct a survey in areas where the percentage of drop-outs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is higher to find out the causes thereof and to take immediate remedial measures to check the same. The Committee would also like that separate data should be compiled regarding the enrolment of girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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32	4.16	The Committee note that the concession for exemption from payment of examination fees in respect of examinations conducted by Universities/Boards, granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto the end of 1969-70, has been extended for a further period of five years from 1970-71. The Committee recommend that this concession should be extended for a period of at least ten years as has been done in the case of other constitutional safeguards for these communities.
33	4.17	The Committee are unhappy to note that whereas education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is free at all stages in some of the Union Territories it is free only upto 8th standard in other Union Territories. The Committee are not convinced with the reply given by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services that this disparity is due to the reasons that some of the Union Territories are tied up with contiguous States and that is why they have a different pattern in some of the Union Territories. The Committee are glad to note that the Government of India have proposed to the Government of West Bengal that all children should get free education upto 8th standard and that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given free education in the 9th to 11th Classes also. The Committee need hardly stress the urgency of making education free for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all stages and suggest that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services should take immediate steps to introduce it in all the Union Territories in the first instance. They would also like that the proposal

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		made to the State Government of West Bengal should be extended to the other States as well where education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not free.
34	4.18	The Committee are glad to note that the Government are considering a proposal to set up an autonomous Board in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services so that money is placed at the disposal of the Principals of the educational Institutions twice a year and that money may be paid to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students as and when the need arises. The Committee hope that this scheme will be put into operation without any further loss of time and that by setting up this autonomous Board it will be possible for the Government to reduce the delay between the admission of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe student to a college and the actual payment of the stipend amount to him.
35	4.24	The Committee regret to note that the amounts of the pre-matric scholarships are very meagre and not uniform in various States and even this meagre amount is given only to some Scheduled Caste children and not all in some of the States on the plea of lack of availability of funds. The Committee suggests that the rates of pre-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be augmented in all the States and Union Territories.
36	4.25	The Committee are glad to note that the Delhi Administration has started a scheme for the grant of meritorious scholarships to Scheduled Caste girl students and the rules of this scheme have been approved by the Central Government and circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories for their consideration so that similar schemes for the encouragement of education among Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe

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		girl students could be adopted. The Committee hope that the necessary funds needed for the implementation of such a scheme by the State Governments/Union Territories would be arranged by the Central Government and that this would be adopted by all the States and Union Territories from the next academic year.
37	4.26	The Committee would urge that there should also be a similar scheme of meritorious scholarships for the boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. Under that scheme, the amount of the meritorious scholarship should be paid to every Caste and Scheduled Tribe student who gets more than a certain prescribed percentage of marks, say 55 per cent of the maximum marks or above, in addition to his usual pre-matric or post-matric scholarship. This would, the Committee feel, encourage and provide an incentive for, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to make greater efforts to secure higher positions in their examinations.
38	4.32	The Committee appreciate that the Government have decided to continue the scheme for award of nine scholarships to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes for overseas studies for a further period of five years. The Committee would urge that this scheme for overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be made a permanent scheme instead of extending it periodically from time to time.
39	4.33	The Committee feel that looking to the number of first class or high second class Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates available for higher studies abroad and also keeping in view the proportion of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the country to its

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		total population, the number of overseas scholarships available for them, namely, nine is very meagre. The Committee recommend that this number should be at least doubled if it cannot be increased even more.
40	4.34	The Committee are also of the view that tagging on of the Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in the share of overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not proper. This scheme should be exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government can, if they so desire, have a separate scheme for the Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.
41	4.35	The Committee are glad to note that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have a scheme of their own for annual travel grants for brilliant Scheduled Caste students for proceeding abroad for higher education. They would like the Ministry of Education and Youth Services to pursue this matter with all the other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations so that similar schemes are introduced in other States/Union Territories as well.
42	5.5	The Committee cannot help concluding that the problem of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been given the attention that it reserves by the Central or State Governments as well as by the Planning Commission during the 23 years of independence. The fact that a vast segment of the population continues to be educationally backward as compared to general population goes to show that no serious efforts have been made in the three Plan periods to accelarate the pace of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee would

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		like to emphasis that the Central and State Governments as also the Planning Commission should take concerted steps to step up the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Fourth Plan period so that the gap existing at present between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population on the other hand is significantly narrowed down.

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